THE

Bombay Gazette

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No. 54,641.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

[PUB]LISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
[TR]AVELLERS' GUIDE.
BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
... and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along ...—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
[CO]LOURED MAP OF INDIA.
... "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

[PE]NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

[WI]TH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

[Date] of [Sailin]g.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[SATUR]DAY [... P.] M.				
Feb	ARCADIA	6603	......	...
"	SALSETTE	5000	MOREA	11000
"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
"	EGYPT	7912	......	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
"	ARABIA	7903	......	...
"	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
"	PERSIA	7951	......	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
"	MOREA	11000	......	...
May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	......	...
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

[Int]ermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

[Th]e above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, [Plym]outh and London.

[Pas]sengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting [stea]mer at Port Said.

[HE]AVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the [BAL]LARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, [the da]y previous to sailing, and CABIN BAG[GAG]E before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The [atten]tion of Passengers is called to the importance [of ha]ving their Baggage labelled with port of des[tinati]on.

[Ten]ders leave the BALLARD PIER on day [of sa]iling. All Passengers must attend at that [pier] between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for [medi]cal inspection by the Health Officer of the [port,] and no one will be allowed on board the Mail [steam]er unless so examined and conveyed thence [by th]e Company's Tenders. Special attention is [invit]ed to these regulations, which are imperative [unde]r the Venice Convention.

[Fri]ends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

[T]O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

[Th]e Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly [usual]ly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the [Strait]s, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued [on fa]vourable terms.

[IN]TERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

[TH]E S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 [DIRE]CT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LON[DON] conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only [at SP]ECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 576.

[Ret]urn Tickets at One and a Half Fares available [for t]wo Years.

[Th]e rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

[G]RINDLAY GROOM & CO.

[PA]SSAGES [TO] EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
[PA]SSAGES [VI]A JAPAN [AND] AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
[BER]THS	Carefully selected.
[HA]NDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
[PA]SSENGERS	Met on arrival.
[CI]RCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to [LO]NDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

[Fro]m Bombay [or] Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
	440	704	352	528	330	495
	468	748	374	561	353	538
	...78	935	495	770	429	649
	...06	990	517	792	462	704
		*1135	570	*930	489	809
		..	40	...	33	—

...m Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845

...are subject to alteration:—

...TE SAILINGS FROM ...I FOR MARSEILLES ...RPOOL.

	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
		1909
	Feb 16	...
	Mch. 23	...
	...r. 6	...
	...	Apl. 3
	...	Apl. 21
	...12	June 9

...on and ...w and ...nco-

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 15th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 11th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,030 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,885	Boyer	19th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	15th Feb
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

What is the Difference BETWEEN A Piano-Player AND A Player-Piano?

Both these interesting instruments may be seen at

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO—PLAYER AND THE CHASE AND BAKER PLAYER—PIANO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. ... married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the causes ... nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 7s., post free from Mr. ... [illegible] Publisher, 10 ... Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents ... [illegible]

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooniim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund ... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9
BEACH & BARNICOTT L. BRIDPORT.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 12	43 13	36 9	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 8	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 13	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARNING.

IT having come to our notice that certain unscrupulous persons are FALSELY representing themselves as our Travellers or Agents, with the object of deceiving the Public and thereby obtaining extortionate prices for inferior and IMITATION JEWELLERY, falsely described as GENUINE GOLD, the Public are informed that we have no Travellers on the Road at present nor have we had one for the past twelve months and whilst warning the Princes of India and the Indian Public in General against the danger of entering into any transactions with such imposters, we would be greatly obliged if particulars of any sale, or attempted sale, in our name be communicated to us. We offer a REWARD of Rs. 500 for information that will secure the conviction in a Criminal Court of any one falsely representing himself as being employed by us for the sale of Jewellery.

For MARCKS & Co., Limited,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

43, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1909.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE ENTRIES for the JUNIOR TOURNAMENT CLOSE on February 16th and should be sent to—

POLO SECRETARY,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

SECOND DAY,

WEDNESDAY Morning, 10th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 1...English and Colonial Chargers.
8-15 " " " 2...Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.
8-30 " " " 3...English and Colonial Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governor's Body-guards.
8-45 " " " 34...Best new Importation, English and Colonial.

RING No. 2.

8-0 A.M.—Class No. 32...Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-B's.
8-15 " " " 33...Best C.-B. Horse Mare or Gelding.
8-30 " " " 22...English and Colonial 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
8-45 " " " 21...Arabs and C. B. 14-1 and under, suitable for Polo.
9-0 " " " 27...Brood Mares, English and Colonial.

THIRD DAY;

THURSDAY afternoon, 11th FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 11...Hunters, English and Colonial, 14-2 and under, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
3-50 " " " 12...Arab and C.-B. Hunters, regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-10 " " " 18...Ladies' Horses, 14-2 and under, English and Colonial.
4-30 " " " ...Special Prize for best Hunter in the show.
4-45 " " " 16...Ladies' Horses, Arabs and C.B.'s.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P.M.—Class No. 8...Arab C.-B. Hunters.
3-50 " " " 10...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, regularly hunted Light Weight.
4-10 " " " 9...English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted, Heavy Weight.
4-30 " " " 13...Hacks, English and Colonial.

ARENA.

5-30 P.M.—Class No. 31...Pony Jumping.
5-30 " " " 23...Single Harness Arab and C.B.
5-45 " " " 26...Pairs.
6 0 " " " 28...Tandems.

Parade of Prize Winners.
Distribution of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DOG SHOW.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.
Judging takes place at 7 A.M. (S. T.)

MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., of Messrs. PELLEW HARVEY & PELL, Mining Engineers, 31, Walbrook, London, will be visiting India professionally some time in February or March, 1909, and will then be prepared to undertake the inspection of metalliferous Mines, including Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, etc. to report generally on their development and the treatment of their products.

SPECIALITY | Copper Mining and Smelting. Valuation of Products. | American Practice.

Apply to—
BURN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Calcutta.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 49,910 cubic feet of Teak, Blackwood and Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 10th February 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, Western Division.

Karwar, 21st January 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE-RECITAL

of miscellaneous interpretative readings, recitations and personations from standard and popular authors will be given this afternoon,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, AT 6-15 P.M.,

By Mr. ROBERT IRVING FULTON, A. M.,

Dean of the School of Oratory and Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

PROF. FULTON is a thorough master of the art of public speaking and reciting and never fails to charm his audiences. He is kindly giving this Recitation free, but voluntary contributions will be received at the door to meet expenses of printing and advertising.

OPEN TO LADIES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1909, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th January, 1909, and which are circulated among the shareholders with the Company's Notice, dated the 8th February, 1909.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1909,

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of TIMBER at Kodibag Depot, near Karwar, originally ADVERTISED for the 10th February, 1909, in this office *Notice*, dated 21st January, 1909, is POSTPONED and will be held on the *15th February, 1909.*

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar, 6th February, 1909.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of exceptionally valuable landed property in Karachi, with buildings now thereon.

UNDER instructions from the Attorney of the present Registered Owner, the undersigned will submit for sale by Public Auction, on the premises at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1909, (unless previously disposed of) all the right, title and interest of the vendor in—

Five sub-divisions of Plot. No. 3, F. 1, Civil Lines, Karachi, with the existing buildings thereon.

The original plot is of the aggregate area of about 24,109 square yards, and with the buildings thereon is at present in occupation of the Karachi Club, of monthly tenants. The property is held under Government Sanad, and situated in one of the most central and valuable positions in the Residential Quarter of Karachi, the main frontage being on Victoria Road, adjacent to the Frere Hall, the Sind Club, Trinity Church and Government House, etc.

For further particulars apply to

R. P. KHARAS & Co.,
Auctioneers and Estate Brokers,
Karachi.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

[FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India, The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.
Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10-45 a.m., and will last for four days. During the Session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitasato, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the O. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khuduck, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY CHOWKSY, Moos' Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Moholla, 56/60, Ali Umer Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

IMPORTANT CABLE TO THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Views of destruction of Messina left Italy by Express Mail on 13th January.

This FILM has already arrived and is shown in this week's Programme and has attracted enormous crowds to our Fairy Pavilion on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

ANOTHER CABLE.

Second series of Italian Earthquake left Paris by Express Mail on 20th January.

We are expecting this film by next Mail.

LOOK OUT for this second series of the ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at *the Excelsior Bar.*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore:—" Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

is the SURE Raising Powder.

It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.

This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.

Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.

Recipes in every tin.

Brown & Polson make it.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort,

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a Bachelor can be received in March as PAYING GUESTS in a house on Colaba Reclamation. Apply to Box No 1099, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland *Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written* Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr, W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GENT'S NEW BICYCLE Frame, built with best Weldless Tubes, enamelled black and gold lined, free wheel, superior quality, Hubs and Chain, rustless spokes, heavily plated rims, good saddle, double roller lever brakes, complete with Dunlop Tyres. Cost Rs. 150. Offered at Rs. 95. Apply to Box No. 1106, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WANTED.—A LATIN TUTOR for two hours daily. Apply to Box No. 1117, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Tailoring Department, Calcutta, a first class EUROPEAN CUTTER, with English Experience and reference. Apply, DEPOT MANAGER Army Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

B.C.

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Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE, OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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300.000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT:
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED.

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GOLF BALL MAKERS,
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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NATURAL ENO'S HEALTH-GIVING FRUIT REFRESHING SALT INVIGORATING

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no one should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., ... Leeds, ... W.C., as per advertisement above.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

W. CROWDER & CO.,

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WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY AND SAW MILL SUPPLIES

Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers
Pendulum Saws, Hand Joint
Dimension Saws,
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ETC.

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FOR SALE, WANTED, &

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Inserti Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsec Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Five minutes from both Railway St consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed D House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agent
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bom

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY R sold in the last three months in India, eve giving absolute satisfaction. We want every know what a prize this remarkable invention perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete Rs.5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDE FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR C 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE of medicine. It cures with wonderful e Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, all other white spots situated on any part human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and extern —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolly Calcutta.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. | A warranted cure for all acq or constitutional Discharges the Urinary Organs, in e sex. These famous Pills cure Gravel, Pains in the and all Kidney Disorders. from mercury. Forty years cess. Sold by all Chemists Storekeepers throughout world



You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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For Advertisements of two or thr to such matters as Small Sales; Situations Wanted Servants, Hou Required; Change of Residence a Found, the scale is as follows:—

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No advertisement will be ins Rupee and Payment must

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THE Charge for Announ Deaths and Memoriam authenticated by the is Rs. 2 for six li every additional li

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Claverssk, 2,440 tons, Captain J. W. Urquhart, will sail to-day for Hull and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain J. Reddock, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A. Gaddi, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Jedah with 764 pilgrims. During the voyage 8 deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims and there were several cases of small-pox on board.

The steamer Grantley Hall, 2,585 tons, Captain L. M. Wie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The steamer River Forth, 2,882 tons, Captain R. Bryce, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Sabang in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ... R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...H enley ....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Hen-sage R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 8.

Assaye..........4359.........Daniel ....P & O Co
Brand...........1519 Evensen ......W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie ....P & O Co
Hatumet.........2584 Peters..........T Morrison & Co
Hild.........719 Salvasen ....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich..........575 Pigot ....B & P S N Co
Kola...........510 Moxon ....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin....2158 Moser ....N F K N & Co
Landaura 2157 Abbott..........M M & Co
Mohammadi......1251 Primrose ....B & P S N Co
Queen Elizabeth...2748Riston ...W & A Graham & Co
Rehmain.....1872 Geddie ....B & P S N Co
Spring buru...3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster..........Shah S N Co
Saifi.........445 Shepherd..........B & H S N Co
Shahailun......1917 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Shah Nasir.........2555 Revill..........S & H S N Co
Sirocco..........2349 Sandow..........K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Trafford Hall 3436 Hood ...Liverpool 16-2 K N & Co
B Gulistan 2849 Moore..Manchester &c. 15-2 E L & Co
C & R Celtic King...2589 Humphreys...Antwerp...15-2 K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan......2393 Edmunds ......Hull ...13-2 W & A G & Co
F Haddon Hall ...2677 Abram ......N F K Nixon & Co
H Mortlake...1737 Batten..Genoa 13-2 T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru 31-42 Pyne Kobe ...11-2 N Y Kaisha
O Kanzler 1865 Miehelsen...Zanzibar 16-2 A Strandes
P Schwarzenfels...2457 Sibjee...Hamburg via Karachi 15-2 W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer......1922 Harrison ......Jeddah ......13-2 E & A M Jeewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo...3156 Graves ..Karachi 11-2 F Muir & Co
2 Britannia. ..1969 Errington .N F W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino 2682Mancini Genoa15-2F & R S N Co
5 Inchbarva 2572 Nicholas..Hamburg 13-2 T M & Co
7 Praga...2368 Gillhuber...Tries e...16-2 Austrian Lloyd S N Co
9 Arcadia.....3594 Andrews ...London 13-2 P & O Co
10 & 11 Delhi......4784 Andrews..........Shanghai...3-3 P & O S N Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co
14 Dumra......762 Busreh..........11-2...M M & Co
15 Auchenblac ....2597 Mair..........Kobe ...17-2 Jains Mackintosh & Co
16 Kt of St George 2967 Stephens N F K Nixon & Co
M W D D
Firoozi......2005 Watson ...Jeddah ..11-2 B & P S N Co
H W P D
Courland..........760 Ebrahim ......N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri......553 Mahmed ...B'nagar 10-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Rehmani s	Geddie	Jedah, Jan 24
8	Grantley hall s ...	Wie	Cardiff, Jan 7

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Goalpara s	Elton	Persian Gulf &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ..	Karachi &c
	River Forth s......	Bryce..........	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their partclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Okhla Reddock for Karachi.
" Claveresk Urquhart for Hull &c.
" Bahadur Crebbin for Sabang.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hild for Bangkok &c.
" Delhi for China &c.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Steamer Devanha, left Hongkong, on February 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

The same Coy's. Steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—25 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 107 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 21 bales wool M Ramjee and Co; 12 bales wool, M Jetha; 309 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—50 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Samji; 105 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 40 cwts horns, M Mahomed; 200 cwts turmeric, T Canji; 5 cases brassware and 1 case wooden boxes L B Bhootwalla; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 10 casks chutney, Framji Nowroji; 45 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 53 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 99 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 215 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

Claveresk s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tangestan s—240 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 800 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz, and Co; 770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Reckes; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 770 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Inchberva s—330 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

Haldon Hall s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haddon Hall s—2,000 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchberva s—2,000 cwts nigerseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 45 bales hemp, S Bhimji; 495 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 800 cwts bone-meal, Croft Mody and Co; 790 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 bales hemp, 280 bale cottonfly, Khimji Visram and Co; 825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 501 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

Schwarzenfel s—495 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 235 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 100 cwts cashewnuts, John Facheri; 200 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MALMOE.

Hindoo s—220 bales cotton, A. Moritz & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts. gingellyseed, John Facheri; 50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—8000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck & Co.; 50 bales cottonfly, 1 bale rags, C Boggiano and Co; 610 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 1,004 cwts linseed, 2,009 cwts rapeseed, 440 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 620 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 530 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—350 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattina s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—1332 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,125 cwts gingellyseed J Facheri; 250 bales twist, Sasseon J David and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR LIGHORN.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR VALETA MALTA.

R Rubattino s—53 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Auchenblac s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 650 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 144 bales cotton, S Khosalchand and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—56 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 209 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 352 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Auchenblac s—450 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Auchenblac s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—294 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 800 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 116 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—125 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Auchenblac s—560 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Auchenblac s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February.

559 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Teams, at Mahaluximi Fort, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

Parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock Forts for Defence Light Manning.

As both Forts are to be manned it is requested that all the members will turn out.

No. 2 Company.

There will be 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill for No. 2 Coy. Gatacre Teams at Mahaluximi Fort, on Thursday the 11th instant, at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

560 D. R. F. CLASS.

Will be held at the Old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

561 ATTACHED.

Bombr G L Chara No 3 Co is attached to No 2 Co for duty.

562 PROMOTION.

The following promotions are ordered in No 1 Company:—

Bombr R E M Fabris to be Corporal Vice Kimpton reverted.

A Br C Flack to be Bombr.

Gr F Wood-Scowen to be A Br.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

Some sensation has been aroused in the French Academy of Medicine by a report from Professor Moureu, of the French School of Pharmacy. The Professor points out that the treatment of vines for phylloxera or other parasitic growths with compounds having a basis of arsenic is extremely dangerous to the public. On behalf of a Committee of Doctors whom the Academy of Medicine had appointed to investigate the question, the Professor states with considerable emphasis that the arsenic undoubtedly finds its way into the grapes and into the wine made from them, and that it does so in sufficient quantities to be a danger to the public health.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COTTON—January 22, at Naples, the wife of Julian James Cotton, of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

De LIMA—MAIDEN—February 6, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Royapuram, Madras, by the Rev. J. W. Tindale, Paul Alfred Joseph, of the Uganda Secretariat, eldest son of Surgeon-Captain D. S. de Lima, Retired List, Karachi, to Muriel Ianthe Ascher, of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Bangalore, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Maiden, Masulipatam, and grand daughter of the late Captain Maiden, Port Officer, Masulipatam.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m.; Sun sets, 6h. 36m.; High water, 1-38m., 1-49a. Low water, 7-49m., 7-30a.

H. E. the Governor's Levee, Bombay Secretariat, 5 p.m. Improvement Trust, 1 p.m.

Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Station.

First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Concert, Pricess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Business Maxim:—"Diligence has merit, play yields no profits."—Chinese Proverb.

Phases of the Moon,—Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, February 10.—Bombay Races, first day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse Show. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Thursday, February 11.—Bombay Dog Show. Bombay Horse Show. Annual Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Friday February 12.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Lady Jehangir's "At Home" to meet Miss Clarke. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.

Saturday, February 13.—Bombay Races, second day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Maharattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.

Sunday, February 14.—Sexagesima Sunday, Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.

Monday, February 15.—Bombay Races, third day Racquets Tournament of the Bombay Gymkhana. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m.

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury will not be required to attend the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore, China, Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Thursday the 11th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 8 a.m. the same day.

Arrival of Haji Boats.—The s. s. "Shah Nasir" and the s.s. "Rehmani" arrived in Bombay Harbour from Jeddah with 985 and 799 hajis respectively. 13 and 3 cases of small-pox were discovered respectively on board. They were taken to the Arthur Road Hospital.

Opium Poisoning.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Vithabai (15 months) a Hindu female child, in Ambawadi, Mazagon. The child was playing in the house with a tin box containing opium pills called "ballagoli." The lid of the box coming out the pills were scattered on the ground. The child picked up some and swallowed them. The child subsequently died of the poison. A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

Rash and Negligent Act.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Draper charged Benikhan Dawood, an employe of the Port Trust, with doing a rash and negligent act. On Saturday one Antone caught a pigeon in the PortTrust compound, Carnac Road. The accused got enraged and struck him in the side. Shortly afterwards Antone fell down dead. The Police Surgeon who held the post mortem was of opinion that the death was due to rupture of the spleen. The Magistrate adjourned the case ordering the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.—A Lecture-Recital of miscellaneous interpretative readings, recitations and personations from standard and popular authors will be given this evening, at 6-15 p. m., by Mr. Robert Irving Fulton, A.M., Dean of the School of Oratory and Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Prof. Fulton is a thorough master of the art of public speaking and reciting and never fails to charm his audiences. He is kindly giving this Recitation free, but voluntary contributions will be received at the door to meet expenses.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rail-way Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March..........A Bunch of Roses...R Chapi
Overture..........Flotte Bursche ......Suppe
Song Cornet Solo..Mona ....Adam
Grand Selection...Faust ....Gounod
Valse ....My Queen..........Bucalossi
Selection ....Reminiscences of Donizetti..........Godfrey
Trot ....DeCavalerie ....Rubinstein

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As an Indian subject and a loyal one, I feel sorry Professor Lees-Smith wrote the letter he did to the Press concerning the relations between European and Indian gentlemen. I am willing to believe he meant well and imagined he was helping to a friendly understanding. We are friendly enough, as friendly as is necessary or desirable. I have spent time in England and the Continent and I am fully convinced as the result of my experience that the courtesy of the English gentlemen to the Indian gentlemen is greater than that of foreign gentlemen to one another and than it would be to us. After three years in Europe I found myself pained as well as shocked by the prehistoric manners of my own people, which I had myself overcome and forgotten. I will not enter into details, they are not such as can be minutely discussed in public. It could be said of most of us as of the South Sea islanders—"manners bad, customs none." But we are improving, thanks to travel and to the Orient Club and to the civilising influence of those of the Western nations who come amongst us. I would not on any account whatever travel on a three days' journey with any one of my countrymen unless he happened to be one who has had similar advantages to my own. If primitive habits are repulsive to me, after three short years' relief from them, they must be infinitely more so to those who have been removed from them for generations. If my countrymen could only learn the use of the pocket handkerchief, the objectionableness of the early morning noises and the noises they delight in after taking their meals a great step would be taken in the direction of free social intercourse. If they would only learn the proper use of the fittings of a railway carriage, it would also be well, there would be less objection to travel, but until these steps have been made we must wait and wait patiently. I cannot conscientiously blame English gentlemen for objecting to travel with me, not knowing me, any more than I object to travel with aggressive youngsters with equally aggressive dogs. I believe Professor Lees-Smith meant well, just as well as those self-styled friends of India, who daily do us harm by their injudicious interference in our politics, but he has done us real harm and set back the clock by a couple of years at least.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. M.

FIRE IN REAY ROAD.

Timber-yard Destroyed.

Yesterday morning, at 2-30 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a timber-yard belonging to Jusab Haji Ali, a Mahomedan, and situated in Reay Road, which quickly spread to two adjoining yards owned by Gangadhar Sakharam and Dharamsey Assoo. These three yards were well ablaze before any information was given to the fire brigade. Chinchpoogly fire-engine was the first on the spot, followed by the Byculla, and the Babulla Tank engines. They set to work in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining yards and succeeded in doing so, and thus kept the conflagration to the three yards. The fire was well under control by about 4 o'clock. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 49,000, Jusab Haji Ali being the sufferer to the extent of Rs. 15,000, Gangadhar to the extent of Rs. 30,000 and Dharmsey about Rs. 4,000.

None of the above had their property insured and the fire was smouldering until noon. Cause of the fire is not known. The police are making inquiries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," February 3rd.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

From the 17th Sept. 1908 the services of Mr. G. O. Coombs, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, an Instructor at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. B. George, Accountant 1st grade attached to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

Major J. P. Blakeway, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Mitra.

Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted, combined leave for six months, viz, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days and leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period.

Mr. G. W. de Rhe Philipe, Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner Nowshera Sub-division, with effect from the 6th January.

Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, a Politica Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 12th January.

Captain D. G. Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-division of the Kohat District, with effect from the 9th January.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraster, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat Division, with effect from the 11th January.

Captain R. W. Knox, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, with effect from the 13th January.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—To be Honorary Surgeon, Colonel C. F. Willis, M.D., Indian Medical Service, vice Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F. R. C. S. I., retired.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr. R D.T. Alexander, Officiating Executive Engineer, Nagda Muttra State Railway, are lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited.

Mr. Charles Cecil Trelawny Brereton, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for one month in extension.

Mr. N. Pearce, Assistant Engineer, Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Executive Engineer, with effect from the 13th November and until further orders.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 30th January give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in all districts except Mainpuri, Unao, Jalaun and Jhansi. Save in Dehra Dun and Garhwal the falls were mostly light but they have benefited standing crops, More rain is however urgently required in Fyzabad, Hardoi, Kheri, Jaunpur and Basti. Standing crops are in good or fair condition except in the dry tracts of Kheri and Fyzabad. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. Water and fodder are adequate except in the Bikapur tahsil of the Fyzabad district. Prices have fallen in eleven districts and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers is fair to good. Crime is normal. Three civil works and one poor house are open in Bijaigarh and four civil works in Kera Mangraur. People are resorting freely to works. The numbers on relief are:—On civil works 8,834; on gratuitaus relief 1,526; in poor houses 66; dependants 950; total 11,376. Prices:—Bijaigarh 12 1-2 and Kera Mangraur 13 1-2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujranwala and Jhang. More rain is urgently needed. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of toria still continue. The outturn of sugarcane is good and that of toria average. Spring crops are genarally in good condition but only fair in the south-east in Lahore and Gujranwala and on unirrigated land in Shahpur and Mianwali for want of rain. The crops on unirrigated areas in Rohtak have been damaged slightly by frost. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon, Delhi and Mianwali, Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Hissar, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang and part of Gurgaon.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except showers in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rain is now badly wanted all over the Province for standing crops. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Pressing of sugarcane is still in progress in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Planting of sugarcane continues in Bannu. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Fodder is procurable except in Barani tracts of the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in 4 villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. The public health is generally good but fever is still prevalent in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district, Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 7-16 to 10 3-4; gram from 10 to 11; maize from 12 5-8 to 17 1-4 and bajra from 12 1-2 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged. There is no disease.

RAJPUTANA.

Light showers not exceeding 15 cents are reported in parts of Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by frost in parts of Mewar and by rats in the Beawar tahsil in Merwara. The season's prospects are favourable. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices on the whole are steady but high in many places.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Slight rain fell during the week in Bundelkhand and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Malwa and is completed elsewhere Sowing of spring crops is in progress in Gwalior Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar and is completed elsewhere. Slight damage has been caused to crops by frost in Indore and by insects in Bhopal Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except in parts of Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are stationary but high. Opium is doing well except for slight damage in Malwa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been warmer and occasionally cloudy. Light showers were received in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Chindwara and Nagpur during the week. Some rain also fell in the interior of the Damoh, Seoni and Drug districts. These showers benefited the spring crops. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are completed in most districts. The condition of standing crops is fair only in Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur, Akola and Amraoti, but generally satisfactory elsewhere, Cattle are doing well. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat in Jubbulpore; juar in Wardha and Akola; and rice in Drug and Raipur fell by 1/4 to 1 seer per rupee. Juar in Chanda; rice in Bilaspur and wheat in Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara became dearer by ½ to 1 1-2 seers. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—During the week Kawardha, Khairagarh, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti, Sirguja and Korea received rain not exceeding 40 cents. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue, Prospects are generally favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—rice and kodon in Kawardha; wheat in Raigarh and rice in Sakti and Sirguja rose by half to two-half seers per rupee. There are no marked variations elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 57,255 an increase of 9,568.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Calcutta," Feb. 11th.

The following are the passengers per s. s. "City of Calcutta" due to arrive on the 11th inst. at daylight from Liverpool. Passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

From Liverpool to Port Said.—Mr and Mrs Duclos and Mr J Saunders.

Liverpool to Bombay.—Mr N P O'Reilly Blackwood, Mr A E Bennet, Rev and Mrs F H Brink, Major and Mrs W P Drury, Mr and Mrs E H Kealy, 2 infants and ayah, Miss J Morton, Mr W E Moylen and Mr J H White.

Liverpool to Karachi.—Mrs A L Barret and Capt J H Bowen Wilson.

Liverpool to Bombay.—Rev C E Barratt, Mr H Brooker, Dr E D Chisleyy (Miss), Miss G C Cotsworth, Mrs Ford, child and infant, Mr J H Gilmore, Miss M A Marshall, Mr A J Miles and Mr J Maclean, Mr A Scott, Mr A Somerville, Mr R N Sethna and Mr E G Taylor.

Per s. s. "Elysia," Feb. 11th.

The following is a list of passengers arriving and sailing by the Anchor Line of steamers on the undermentioned dates:—

List of passengers per s. s. "Elysia," arriving on 11th February.

Mrs. E. Candy, Mrs. T. Birth Ulph, Miss E. M. Birth Ulph, Mr. G. Anderson, Lt. B. Crozier, Mrs. Crozier and infant, Mr. H. Dobbs, Mr. Dobbs, Miss J. Grier, Mrs. Hadaway and infant, Miss D. Patterson, and Capt. N. E. Tilney.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, February 8.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in Kashmir, heavy clouds extend over the whole State and snow has commenced to fall at one or two stations.

Over the rest of India skies are clear, or only lightly clouded. Temperature is lower than usual over North-east India and the Central parts of the country.

The most marked weather feature to-day is the low humidity of the air over the United Provinces and parts of Bombay and the Deccan.

Forecast.—The weather is likely to be dry over the whole of the Indian area, with the exception of Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8th FEBRUARY, 1909.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Wheat larger area sown this year and is doing well. Rapeseed doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts less favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat flourishing.

Amraoti.—Crop prospects improving. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain general in eastern districts. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Broach—Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants healthy, flowering advanced and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun and arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton ready for picking in some places and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls and could scarcely look better. Cotton crop estimate 6 annas.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared in the extreme north but elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal at Sirsa and in excess at Multan but is in large defect at the other stations. Temperature has risen and is now generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in Rajputana but has increased and is now in excess in Sind. Temperature has become normal except for an excess in the minimum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent coast of Kathiawar but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in considerable excess at Bhuj but generally below the average elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear, Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures continue lower than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure in Upper Sind has moved eastwards and is shown round Bikanir to-day. It continues shallow and has had no influence on the weather in northern India. In the extreme north heavy cloud has appeared owing probably to disturbed conditions in the north-west Himalayas.

Dry weather is likely except in the extreme north of Upper India, where light showers may occur.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	65·1	53·1	...	5·30
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	67·8	45·0	00·4	0·04
Rawalpindi	66·4	34·4	...	1·58
Lahore	71·4	43·2	0·01	1·16
Sirsa	72·8	46·6	...	0·23
Ambala	71·5	48·5	...	1·07
Delhi	73 2	48·7	...	0·47
Agra	73·0	50·0	...	1·08
Mainpuri	73·3	45·1	...	0·39
Jhansi	77·5	51·5	...	0·44
Cawnpore	75·4	46·0	...	0·16
Allahabad	74·1	45·5	...	0·23
Jacobabad	74·6	45·8	...	0·07
Karachi	76·0	63·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	76·9	43 2	...	0·33
Jaipur	78·2	46·6	...	0·40
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	82·6	53·5	...	0·31
Dwarka	79 3	58·7	...	0·12
Veraval	80·2	61·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	85·9	50·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	83·5	55·5	...	0·65
Surat	90·1	56·6	—	0·02
Ahmedabad	81·6	58·2	...	0·07
Deesa	87·8	52·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	77·5	46·8	...	0·00
Indore	78·6	48·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	73·5	42·8	...	0·98
Saugor	74·6	53·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	77·6	45·4	...	1·76
Khandwa	81·7	47·1	...	0·07
Akola	86 2	50·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	84·8	57·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	84·6	51·1	...	0·02
Chanda	87·0	51·5	—	0·00
Raipur	81·2	55·6	...	0·00
Bombay	83·3	66·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	85·3	65 9	...	0·20
Mormugao	82·5	69·7	...	0·00
Karwar	84·3	66 5	...	0·00
Malegaon	90·4	50·1	...	0·33
Ahmednagar	87·9	51 5	...	0·00
Poona	89·5	56 2	...	0·37
Sholapur	92·3	63·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	92·2	67·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	88·3	60·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	87 7	53·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	59·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	89·3	64·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	84·7	70·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	71·6	...	5·36
Cochin	88·7	75·8	...	1·09
Colombo	89·5	71·5	...	6·20
Masulipatam	87·2	70·3	...	0·23
Bellary	94·4	69·0	...	0·26
Cuddapah	92·7	67·6	...	4·05
Madras	86·0	67·5	...	18·84
Bangalore	86·3	59·8	...	0·87
Coimbatore	90·4	63 3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	90·1	69·3	...	6·20
Negapatam	84·9	71·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RUBBER PLANTING IN S. INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—A leading London Financial Paper, as was pointed out in our columns last week, summed up the position of the rubber industry at the close of last year as being much sounder than it was at the beginning. These interested in rubber, in plantation rubber especially, will not have forgotten the slump in price which was at its worst at this time last year, nor the somewhat disquieting rumours that prevailed to account therefor. Each succeeding month however, made it clearer that the excessive supplies of rubber which then congested the European and American markets and directly caused the fall in price, were not due, as bad been alleged in some quarters, to overproduction, a trouble which might be considered likely to continue, or to the fear of an artificial substitute being manufactured such as has happened in the cases more particularly of indigo and in a lesser degree of camphor and vanilla. The whole trouble was gradually recognized, and is now generally admitted to have been due to the cessation of all buying in the United States, not owing to any falling off in the demand but soley to the financial crisis which stopped all credit and paralysed trade genelally in that country. With the improvement in trade, which during the last few months has been steady and continual, the surplus stocks of rubber has been absorbed without difficulty, and the consumption throughout the year is estimated to have exceeded the supply by no less than 2,500 tons. In fact, there seems to be good reasons at the present time for the belief tersely expressed by Sir Henry Blake some weeks ago on the conclusion of the International Rubber Exhibition in London, that the bogies of both overproduction and synthetic rubber have been laid.

But while the clump in rubber prices has passed away, together with the abnormal conditions which caused it, there is no doubt that investors are still rather scared. The statistical position of rubber, in other words the ratio of supply and demand, may be all right at present, says the investor, but what will be the result, when the vast number of rubber plantations, that are being made in various parts of the world come into bearing? This certainly seems to be the chief problem connected with the industry at present, and many are the views which different authorities haue expressed regarding it. The area with which we are most concerned, viz. India, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, Java and Sumatra is classed in rubber circles and the general term the Middle East, and it is here that the greatest activity in planting Para rubber ("Hevea Brasiliensis") has been witnessed. As to what the production of these countries, which last year amounted to only some 2,000 tons, will be ten years hence is a matter of opinion. Some say it will aggregate 30,000 tons, which is four-ninths of the estimated consumption of rubber last year throughout the whole world; others maintain that the output of the world's rubber plantations will in the next ten years suffice to meet the whole of the world's requirements as they exist to-day. But to those who see cause for alarm in even the lowest of these estimates, the "bulls" reply that the consumption of rubber is increasing each year; that the new uses to which rubber can be applied are almost limitless, and that it is probable that the demand springing thereform will increase nearly, if not quite, as fast as the supply is augmented by the plantations belonging to the numerous Companies established during the last five years coming into bearing.

The majority of those who can claim to have studied the subject will, however, readily admit that a fall from the high values of rubber ruling at present, if not immediately imminent, is bound to come sooner or later; but they maintain that the industry is prepared to meet it. The highest price for "sheet plantation" realised last year was in November, and it amounted to 5s. 10d. per lb.; the lowest for the same grade was 3s. 1½d. per lb, obtained in February last, when the markets, owing to lack of demand in America, were much oversupplied. That prices may fall again to the latter figure seems not improbable, and some hold that it is quite likely that an average of only 2s 6d. per lb. will be obtainable for "plantation" rubber ten years hence. Should this prophecy prove true, it is generally believed that the collection of "wild" rubber, which at present forms over 97 per cent. of the world's supply, would be seriously interfered with, if not absolutely stopped. It must be explained that all rubber not especially planted out is known as "wild." In this category is included the produce of the "Hevea" trees found in the primeval forests of the Amazon; of the various species of "Manihot," commonly known as Ceara, which flourish in the drier regions of Brazil; of the Castilloa forests and the Guayule scrub jungle of Mexico and Central America; of the scandent "Landolphias" of the Congo and "Darkest Africa"; and of the "Funtumias" which yield the silk rubber exported from Lagos and other African countries. A point worth noticing is the following extract from the Report on the rubber share market published by Mr. H. V. E. Longworthy, of Mincing Lane, on the 14th January:—"The names passed at the settlement concluded to-day disclosed the fact that some of the largest buyers of raw rubber have been freely purchasing rubber shares."

There are many kinds, of rubber-yielding trees and the various countries in which they thrive cover a large proportion of the tropical world; but when prices fall and overproduction begins to tell, the inferior qualities and those most difficult to gather will be the first to go. At present, it is admitted that no rubber tree compares with the "Hevea" in hardiness, fertility and the value of its produce when grown in hot, moist situations corresponding with the low-lying country in the valley of the Amazon. A good deal has been written of late about the wonderful qualities of certain new "Manihots" from the Bahia District of Brazil, and if all that is claimed for them proves true they will be found vastly superior to the Ceara ("Manihot glaziovii") which has been grown by planters in India and Ceylon, but generally with indifferent success, for the last twenty-five years Many seeds of these new varieties have been imported into India during the last few months but it is too early yet to say whether the high hopes regarding them will be realised. For the present, of the plantations of the "Middle East" so large a proportion is devoted to the Para or "Hevea" species that the other kinds need hardly be reckoned with: and there seems good reason to believe that when time of stress arrives the produce of the Eastern Plantations of Para rubber will to a large extent oust "wild" rubber from the markets of the world. Tropical agriculture and indeed English horticulture also, affords many examples of plants being thus transported from one end of the globe to the other and being made to thrive far better in the country of their adoption than in their natural habitit.

When the competition between wild and cultivated rubber becomes keenest, it is possible that some of the latter will also fail to survive. Success will, undoubtedly, rest with those planters who can produce the best quality of rubber at the lowest cost, and planters in India would appear to have less cause for anxiety in this respect than their confreres further East, or indeed anywhere else in the world. Owing to one cause or another, the former were slow in entering this field, and very little has been heard as yet of the rubber plantations of Southern India compared with those of Ceylon and the Straits; and even authorities like Mr. Herbert Wright, after passing them by, have not hesitated to write of them without a full knowledge of the facts. It may however, be safely asserted that the "Hevea" rubber tree is found to thrive in the moist, warm atmosphere of the lowlying western coast of the Madras Presidency in a way that is seldom equalled and never surpassed in either Ceylon or Malaya. Already two or three Companies with lands in Travancore have reached the producing stage, tapping operations having been conducted for some months past, and we may expect these to establish a record before long in no way inferior to the best concerns in the Straits, which with only comparatively a small portion of their acreages in bearing are able to pay returns of 40 and 50 per cent. per annum, their shares in the meantime having appreciated to from six to nine times their original value. Everything, of course, in the dim future will hinge on the cost of production; and without considering India's many other important advantages from the planter's point of view, where, it may be asked, in all the world is there a land with a better or cheaper labour supply?

COUNTRY OF CANNON.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The Germans, with their fondness for classifications, say that there are only three world-famous manufacturies of cannon in Europe. Two of these are admittedly Engiish, those of Armstrong and of Maxim. But Maxim confines himself to his own specialty. Armstrong, of late years, has liraited his activity, and now works only for the British Army. So there is no rival to Krupp as a maker of cannon for the wide world. As it is who has applied the last word of science to the fabrication of murderous engines. He has also built the biggest cannun in the world, that which is known as "Victoria." But stress is no longer laid upon this point. It is not considered possible to increase the calibre of big guns to advantage. With modern mechanism, constant explosions of gas eat away the insides of these massive weapons. They can no longer fire more than 80, or at the most 100, perfectly accurate shots; after that, the precision diminishes. Then Krupp takes them back in exchange for new cannon, though at a huge discount, So the artilleryman of our day must not only keep in mind that practice is expensive, but that each shot sensibly diminishes the value of the cannon, as well as costing a small capital. These and many other facts have been brought out by a Russian writer with the pseudonym of "Boukva," who has been in part translated into French. He was greatly impressed by Essen and by the country round about it, which is all under the domination of Krupp. Here, as the official guide explains, is made the history of the world. M. Boukva does not waste himself in trivialties about the late Herr Krupp or the marriage Bertha Krupp. Rather, is Essen the greatest capital of industry, where other potentates gather to meet an equal. Nowhere is this sensation of latent power more evident than in the luxurious Essener Hof restaurant, where people speak in whispers, as if in a church. The grave appearance, the martial air, the breeding, the voices, of the guests show them to be soldiers in mufti, brought there by weighty affairs. They are most apt to be artillery officers of different armies, come to give orders, or to take over either cannon or the armaments of ships of war. Each little table has as "cicerone" a German of the same standing, an engineer or technical expert delegated by the factory. The two languages most heard are German and English. Few ordinary tourists get into this restaurant: a special authorisation is necessary. Next to the table of a Russian, may be seen two little Japanese officers "all there," scrupulously dressed, and too grave ever to laugh. Everything about this place gives the impression that you are in one of the great restaurants of Paris or of London, instead of in a second-class city of Westphalia. But you have merely to draw a window-curtain in order to feel clearly that you are in a place unique in the world.

Essen, apart from its ideal management, is a typical, and a typically ugly, industrial city. The funeral procession of a working man may pass by the dazzling windows of the restaurant. The Russian writer thought that he could see sadness and anger in the sad looks which were cast upwards. Essen has a cathedral to itself, very celebrated during the Middle Ages as a convent of canonesses. Only ten nuns could be received, five of whom had to be of princely familes, and the other five countesses. As for the Abbess she had to belong to a Royal House. Only working people now use this church, which is usually deserted. A famous sight is that of Essen by night. It is often witnessed by travellers between Berlin and Cologne. This moving panorama, outlined in fire, extends between two stations, for a distance of near fifteen miles, lasting for a quarter of an hour. It gives a permanent illumination, if not to an entire countryside, at least to a considerable radius of one. Vesuvius in the autumn is said to fling a not dissimilar colour upon the distant sky. But in the wonderful dull red light which overhangs the kingdom of the Krupps, there are sheaves of fire—white, green, blue, and rose-coloured. These shades come from the fusion of various metals: they form a continuous fantastic firework, unique of its kind. Far ousside the city of Essen, on every side, extend its unlovely appendages. These include, among other trifles, the biggest coal mines in Westphalia. In addition to fire, two other elements occupy this country—smoke and steam. The clouds of smoke hide the sun, as in London, and lift only on days of storm. With the smoke is mingled a hot steam which descends upon all things. The kingdom of the Krupps has been said to consist of steam and of smoke, upon a background of fire. It is blinding and deafening. As you approach, the sound of the train can no longer be heard. The workmen seem no more than so many ants. Yet they are held in high honour, and nowhere better treated. Everything is done to attach them to the industry. Essen is one of the model workmen's cities. The little girls in their schools are given such tasks as: Prepare a meal of two meat dishes for 30 pfennigs. Little houses, containing two good rooms besides a kitchen, can be had for 15 marks (shillings) a month. That is better than London can offer.

The number of workmen employed near Essen (of whom only one-third live in the city) is 31,000. But the firm of Krupp employs altogether, in various parts of Germany and in other countries, 52,000 workmen. The central offices in Essen would serve for the administration of a small country. But leaning up against the palatial buildings is an ugly little one-storied, slate-roofed house, piously preserved, in the pleasant German way, because of its associations. Here lived, a century ago, the founder of the dynasty, the Westphalian peasant, Alfred Krupp, grandfather of the late Herr Krupp. Within, this little house is luxuriously fitted up. Here the firm receives the ruling sovereigns who visit Essen and other special guests, watering them with a Hungarian wine a century old. There are regular Ministries in the administration of the firm. With the authorisation of the Emperor, all the Military "Attaches" of the Imperial Embassies are considered as also being attached to the Foreign Ministry of the Krupp factories. They openly solicit orders, using their great influence for the firm, which pays them highly. It is one of the Krupp traditions to pay well, since no man is incorruptible. There is also a Ministry of the Interior; and one of Public Instruction. But "the very heart of the machine" is, naturally, the Technical Bureau. There are here specialists unmatched in the world, whose pay is sometimes £2,500 a year. The Chief of the Technical Bureau gains, in some years, up to £17,500. At the top of every thing is the Kollegium, the Superior Council. It has much independence; the late Herr Krupp never controlled it.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(ECHOES OF MUTINY IN ANHUI).

A considerable amount of unrest is in evidence here, and indeed has been for some time. Apparently the officials here have been cognizant of the changes taking place in Peking, and have been alarmed by the progress of events there. This has been shown by the increased vigilance on the part of the police authorities, a renewal of the picketing on the city walls, and a more rigorous attention to the opening and shutting of the gates after closing hours. Further, on the cessation of the troubles in November, the governor ordered the city to be patrolled nightly not only by the regular police, but by the resident gentry also, the city being divided into districts, each of which was under the care of certain of these responsible citizens. This practice was to have been discontinued after a month or so, but owing to the general feeling of insecurity, it has been carried on, and is to continue till after the New Year. The "New Army," the fount and origin of the late mutiny, is being gradually disbanded, while troops, said to be from the North, are taking their place. Rumour has been trumpet-tongued about the governor, some reports stating that he is to be disgraced, some that he is to be removed, while others declare that his promotion is certain. Being a friend of Yuan Shih-kai, he may of course be affected by the change of fortune of his late chief, but in the meantime he continues in his cautious though determined way, and apparently has his dispositions well made to meet any contingency.

Echoes of the mutiny still reach us, men being occasionally brought into the city who are said to have been implicated in the rising. Their shrift is usually short, their fate summary.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DISMISSAL.

According to a Peking dispatch to a vernacular contemporary, Yuan Shih-kai's dismissal may be traced to three chief causes. At the deaths of Emperor Kuang Hsu and the Empress Grand Dowager much was done by Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, who assisted the Prince Regent with tact and energy and secured the maintenance of peace. Yuan occasionally opposed Grand Secretary Chang and thus incurred the Regent's displeasure. The second cause was, that in the Grand Council the Regent did not entirely endorse Yuan's actions and views, and the third cause which also contributed to Yuan's downfall was the charge brought against him for gathering about him a large number of partisans, thereby turning the Government in a party machine.

MILITARY ACADEMIES.

Some time ago the Ministry of War in Peking consulted the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces in regard to its intention to establish military academies in China. Reports on this subject have been received from the Viceroys Yang of Chihi, Tuan Fang of Liangkiang, Sheng Yun of Shensi and Chen Kuei-lung of Hupeh, giving their views and suggestions. Acting on these, the Ministry has decided to organize four Military Academies, for the time being, one at Paotingfu, Chihli province, one at Nanking, for the Liang-kiang, one at Wuchang, for Hupeh, and one in the provincial capital of Shensi. Students from the province of Chihli, Shantung and Honan will be trained in the Chihli Academy; those from the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Fukien, Chekiang and the Two Kuang will attend the Nanking institution; students from Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Yunnan and Kueichow will be educated in Hupeh, while the Shensi Academy will receive Kansu and Chinese Turkestan students, besides those from that province. Imperial sanction has been obtained for the scheme and these institutions will be opened in the next spring.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

It is stated by a Chinese contemporary that there are over a score of foreign engineers, drawing large salaries, employed on the Peking-Hankow railway and that Viceroy Chen Kuei-lung of Hupeh deems this a needless item of expenditure. He has decided to discharge them, from next year, and to retain only four of them as advisors. The vacancies thus caused will be filled by Chinese railway students. The Viceroy has appointed Prefect Changchou as Chief Auditor of the line in order to have the accounts scrutinized. The employment of foreigners on the Chengting-Taiyuan line is also being looked into, with a view to a reduction of staff.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

According to a vernacular report, Mr. Aglen, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, is taking a serious view of the discovery of plague-infected rats in Shanghai on account of the consequent danger of these animals arriving at the inland port in steamers and being the means of spreading plague there. He has requested the Consuls at Hankow to start a rat-destroying association and to instruct foreign merchants to fumigate all godowns in order to kill the rats in them. He has also asked the Taotai to order the Chinese local authorities to co-operate in the matter by issuing proclamations ordering the Chinese inhabitants to kill rats and to bring them to the association for reward. The Hankow Taotai promised to order the Hsiakou Magistrate and the Police authorities to make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Aglen and the foreign settlement authorities will co-operate in stamping out any trace of plague.

UNREST IN NORTH KIANGSU.

The unrest in Anhui has affected North Kiangsu In obedience to telegraphic orders, a portion of the troops who police this district went to the South. It is said that their objective point is Fengyangfu in North Anhui. This is only three hundred li to the southwest. There have been the wildest rumours as to the extent of the disturbance in Anhui. Those who think they know, say that it is a rising of the Mi Tao Society. The troops here are to a great degree drawn from the North of Anhui and this makes the situation full of possibilities.

The fact that the death of the Emperor was officially announced before an Imperial announcement of the style of the reign of the new Emperor aroused much anxious speculation.

In the meantime an election of City councillors has just taken place. This is the first election in connexion with the new Constitutional Government scheme. The power to vote was very wisely limited at first to comparatively few. Only those could vote who had property to the amount of dols. 5,000 or were graduates of a normal school, or had a military or civil degree of a certain rank. The names of the voters have been posted. They fill a forty foot sheet of white paper on the City wall.

Much ugly feeling was expressed with reference to the nominee of the Radical party. He was finally defeated by a heavy vote and a very worthy man of the old school was elected to the chief place. This place corresponds to the mayoralty in Western cities, I suppose. The man elected is named Yeh. Last year he was made the chairman of the Suchien branch of the Shanghai Famine Relief Committee, where he showed much dignity, prudence and common sense.

FI CAUSE CELEBRE.

The most famous judicial case that has occurred in recent years in North Kiangsu has just been settled.

The facts are about as follows. A man named Chang was clerk in a pawnshop in Yaowan. Six years ago he died suddenly. His body showed what the magistrate said might be signs of foul play. The mother of the murdered man Chang was not satisfied with the money offered her and immediately brought suit. The probable murderers, his fellow clerks in the shop, went hurriedly back to their home in Shansi, and disappeared. The Chang family is a strong one here and counts among its sons some well-educated men. They immediately brought suit in each court in order till it reached Peking. At each court the representative of the pawn shop, met the charges with counter charges and the necessary funds and so no final verdict was rendered. Last summer matters came to a crisis. The bones of the murdered man were uncoffined and boiled with chemicals of some sort, according to the official prescription. The result in appearances were claimed by both parties as proof of their contentions. The official tester then left for parts unknown. Later a new testing was ordered. The Changs spent dols. 800 before they found the runaway tester. This time the bones were to be taken to Soochow. However, a judicious use of funds kept the Changs in gaol for a year, kept the bones here, and finally forced the Changs to take them and bury them and thus end the case.

The Changs spent several thousand dollars and members of the family have spent years in gaol. And they have lost their case, money and face. The pawnshop owner who is wealthy, is said to have spent as much as half-a-million dollars. And the real fighting culprits who committed the murder, if indeed it was after all a murder, have been at home in Shansi all these years. Such is justice sometimes.

WUCHOW.

(KWANGSI).

It is reported that all the Government schools in Yungnen have been closed by order of the officials on account of the revolutionary spirit among the students.

A fleet of seven native gunboats came up to our city yesterday, showed themselves, and returned to Canton early this morning. The only explanation known to the Chinese is that it was supposed to be a terror to would-be offenders. While there is some revolutionary talk, things seem to be under control, as the officials are using pretty harsh methods against offenders. Several men have been thoroughly flogged for shaving during the period of national mournings.

Some months ago there was a large retaining wall built on the river front in front of the native girl's school, which is an enterprise of the Wuchow gentry. The commissioner of Customs had undertaken to force them to tear it down, on the ground that it is a hindrance to navigation during high water. The gentry refuse to tear it down, so there is consequently a dispute on before the city officials.

A number of robberies are reported to have been committed in broad day-light by the soldiers in the neighbourhood of Taiwongkong. This has been going on for some months. It is high time that something should be done.

TREVES: A GREAT SURGEON.

AN article of very unusual interest appears in the new issue of the "Pall Mall Magazine." Its subject is interesting, and its writer equally interesting. It is about Sir Frederick Treves, the distinguished surgeon, and it is written by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who was Treves's pupil at London Hospital, but who has made a great name for himself by his work among the deep-sea fishermen of Labrador. It is Dr. Grenfell who has suggested to the Norwegian Government the advisability of sending officially to examine a grave said to be that of Andree, the ill-fated explorer, and at the time of going to press Dr. Grenfell has been asked to undertake the control of the necessary expedition.

"To me he has always been the ideal all-round man," says Dr. Grenfell, "and I would just as soon to-day take his advice on how much of the mainsheet to get to claw a vessel best to windward, as I would on how far to venture in a deliceate surgical operation.

"If it is a surgical lecture he is to deliver, you can be sure you will go away with the facts in mnemonic form. I remember his trying to impress the definite existence of the peritoneum and its importance on our minds at a surgical lecture once, by saying: 'Gentlemen, I have come here from dissecting a hippopotamus at the Zoo, and I was able to swing freely by its peritoneum.' (He was surgeon-in-ordinary to the London Zoological Gardens, to fill up the time between the thousand other duties.)

"If I were asked to name any man I have known personally, anywhere who has made the most of his life, I should without hesitation say Sir Frederick Treves. Yet, with countless other interests and occupations, it is as a surgical author, and a most brilliant exponent of the surgical art, that Sir Frederick has risen to fame. It was true once, and I believe it is true still, that 'Sir] Frederick Treves is the most prolific surgical author alive.'

"His pen and knife were, when I first knew him never idle; and I can hardly say from which I learnt most. His books were classics on both sides of the Atlantic, and I doubt if any surgical work yet written can compare with Treves's 'Operative Surgery' for the practical assistance it gives to a young operator who is in doubt.

"The book is just like the man. It says, 'Do this one thing,' 'Use that one instrument,' 'Make that particular incision,' 'Insert that ligature and no other'—so that you can go up to your work confident that all will go well. You are no longer in doubt, and the trepidation resulting from it, even though there be better ways of working; for you are inspired with your author's own confidence—a feeling so absolutely essential to success in surgery. You seem almost to see your patient walking a way well and grateful before you begin.

"In teaching, also, at the London Hospital, I never knew any man who could command the hearing he could. His house-surgeon would be taxed to his utmost on his visiting days to get the great crowd that used to follow Sir Frederick round the wards to allow space for even nurses and dressers to pass to the patients' bedsides.

"When acting in that capacity, I myself have had to stand behind rows of graduates and undergraduates from all over the world, who had come untold distances to hear him, and were not going to be shouldered into the background, while the humble house-surgeon tried to create an unseemly disturbance by getting near the patients in order to explain the progress of the case. Not that that was generally necessary, for, with ten thousand other duties, Sir Frederick always went round his wards alone and personally saw every one of his cases every Sunday morning, note-book in hand."

MR. EUGENE C. F. ERNEST, a Pittsburg architect, has drawn plans for a remarkable sky-scraper church for that city, in which ecclesiastical and commercial architecture will be combined. The building will cost £400,000 and will consist of three eighty-foot sections. The two outside sections will be devoted to commercial purposes—shops and offices—while the centre one will be given over to the church up to the normal height of the building, and above there will be more offices. A great clock, with a ten-foot face, will be placed on the sixty story, and just above this will be installed a set of chimes. On the fourteenth floor will be an assembly hall 940 by 110 feet

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

ALWAYS SOME PLEASURE.

"There's another row at the Smiths'," said Jones as he sauntered into the reading-room of the little country institute. "I heard them at it as I passed the house just now."

"Is there, really? Why, it seems as if there's always some fun going on at the Smiths'," said one of the company, with a laugh.

"Fun? I shouldn't think there's much fun in such disgraceful family distrubances," said a sturdy old veteran in corrective tones.

"Well, I daresay it's not so very bad, after all," said the other who had had his share of matrimonial strife. "You see, when the wife gets into her tantrums she always throws a plate or a brush, or it may be two or three, at Joe's head. If she hits him she's glad and if she misses him he's glad; so you see there's always some pleasure on one side or the other."

* * *

TOLD IN HIS OWN WAY.

A colored man, Bob Tompkins, was on trial before an Austin justice for assault. Old Uncle Mose was one of the leading witnesses for the State. The main point was whether or not Tompkins had given any provocation to bring on the row.

"Now, tell this jury all you know about the affair," said the justice.

"Kin I tell the jury all I know in my own way?" asked old Mose.

"Yes, tell the jury what you know in your own way."

Old Mose turned solemnly to the expectant jurymen—

"Gem'mens ob de jury, you am de meanest-lookin' crowd eber I seed—"

"Stop!" bawled the attorney for the State.

"Your honor will incarcerate the witness for contempt of court!" howled the attorney for the prisoner.

The foreman of the jury got up and asked the court to protect the jury from insult.

"Witness, if you insult the jury again I shall certainly resort to extrema measures."

"I'm not going to consult nobody of you don't interfere wid me," said old Mose sullenly.

"Proceed."

"Gem'mens ob de jury, you am de meanest-lookin' crowd eber I seed outside ob a gaol—"

The prosecuting attorney jumped up and down The foreman of the jury once more howled, "Your honor!" The constable laid his heavy hand on the collar of old Mose, when the latter calmly repeated to the jury—

"'You am de meanest-lookin' crowd eber I seed outside ob a gaol.' Dem was de bery words de prisoner dar used when he fust come inter de barroom an' which led to de row."

The foreman sat down quick. The attorneys doubled up like jack-knives with suppressed laughter. His honor smiled. The spectators roared while Mose wore a surprised look of childish innocence.

* * *

THE NEW BABY.

Like most ministers' families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father spoke to her of the baby sister who had come in the night.

"Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'spose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

* * *

TOO MUCH FOR NATURE.

"You love long ramples in the country?" asked the impudent girl.

"Yes, indeed," responded the young man in the green hat with the purple band and buckled shoes, "When I go out in the country all nature seems to smile."

"Gracious! I don't blame her. It is a wonder she don't laugh outright."

* * *

SHE WAS NOT A "BAGGAGE."

It was their honeymoon trip to London, and the first time that they had ever been out of Lancashire. As they waited on the platform at St. Pancras for the guard to bundle their boxes out of the brake-van, the young bride and bridegroom were manifestly embarrassed.

Then an outside porter came up and asked,—"Can I look after yer baggage for yer, mister?"

The red blood mounted to the young bride's cheeks, and turning on her hubby, she demanded, "Well, well, well! If ye ain't a-going to thrash him for refairin' ta me like that, ye re no man, George."

* * *

ALARMING BREVITY.

A woman entered a telegraph office recently and sent the following message to her husband:—

"Come as soon as you can, I am dying.—Kate."

Three hours later he arrived at the distant village at which she was staying and was met at the door by Kate herself, bright and smiling.

"What ever did you mean by sending me such a message?" he asked.

Sweetly she exclaimed—

"I wanted to say, 'I was dying to see you,' but my twelve words ran out, and I had to stop at dying."

* * *

TIME UP!

"I canna get ower it!" said Sandy MacTavish to his wife. 'Wad ye believe it? I put a two-shillin-piece in the plate at kirk this morn instead o' ma usual penny."

"Well, Sandy, if I was you, I shouldna put ony money in till fower-and-twenty Sabbaths are up," suggested Mrs. MacTavish.

And acting on her advice, Sandy didn't.

On the twenty-fifth Sunday the farmer again ignored the collection-plate, looking straight in front of him; but the old beadle was not to be cheated. Holding the plate in front of the crafty Scotsman, he exclaimed, in a loud, tragic whisper—

"Noo, then, Sandy, mon—Sandy, your time's up the noo!"

* * *

GOOD FOR HIM, ANYHOW.

"I have spanked Thomas until I can spank him no more," exclaimed Miss Hardcastle, the geographical mistress, to Miss Manners, the mathematical mistress. "Really, my arm quite aches from the daily chastisement of that naughty boy."

"When you want him spanked again, send him to me, then" said Miss Manners. And, sure enough at 11 o'clock next morning Thomas appeared at the door of the mathematical mistress's class-room."

"Where have you come from?" asked Miss Manners.

"Miss Hardcastle," confessed Thomas.

"I thought so," exclaimed the teacher, and dropping her book, she adroitly inverted the youngster with a twist and punished him till the room rang with shrieks and whacks.

"Now, Thomas," said Miss Manners, when she had concluded her duty, "what have you got to say?"

"Please, miss," blubbered the feeling scholar, "Miss Hardcastle wants the scissors."

HAPPY PROSPECT FOR THEM.

Good Minister (a married man)—"Do you wish to marry this woman?"

Man—"I do."

Minister—"Do you wish to marry this man?"

Woman—"I do."

Minister—"Do you like the city as a place of residence?"

Man—"No; I prefer the suburbs."

Minister—"Do you like the suburbs?"

Woman—"No, indeed; I prefer the city."

Minister—"Are you a vegetarian in diet?"

Man—"No; I hate vegetables. I live on beef."

Woman—"I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian."

Minister—"Do you like a sleeping-room well ventilated?"

Man—"Yes; I want the window down summer and winter."

Minister—"Do you like so much fresh air?"

Woman—"No; it would kill me. I want all windows closed."

Minister—"Do you like a light in the room?"

Man—"No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark."

Minister—"Are you afraid in the dark?"

Woman—"Indeed, I am. I have always had a bright light in my room."

Minister—"Do you like many bedclothes?"

Man—"All I can pile on."

Minister—"Do you?"

Woman—"No; they suffocate me."

Minister—"I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours!"

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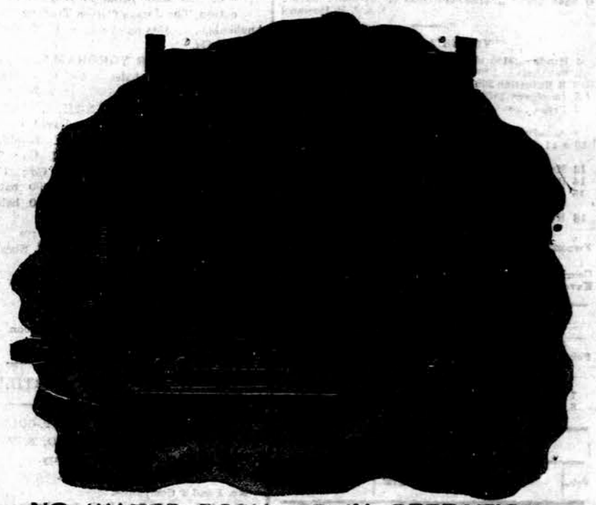
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Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.
I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

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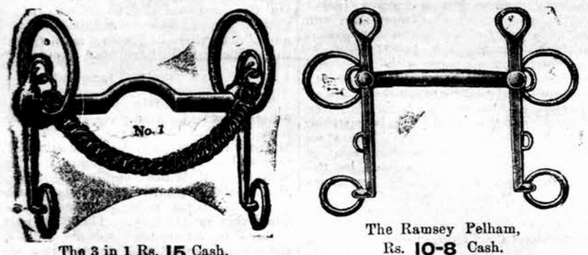
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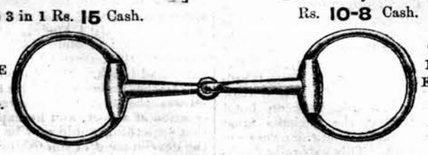
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, when the trial of the part-heard case of cheating was continued before his Lordship and the same Common Jury. The accused Mia Saheb Abdulali Mia Saheb Sharafali, and Manilal Tricumdas, his Hindu mehta and manager, were charged with forgery, cheating, and abetment of these offences. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody, and Runchordas, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. Balubhai Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji, and Dalpatram, defended the second accused.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, addressing the Court, said that, before proceeding with the case further that morning, he desired to make a statement which, he believed on the one hand, would not be prejudicial to the prosecution, and on the other hand, it would, he believed, be in keeping with the best traditions of the Bar as affecting the duties of counsel for the prosecution in criminal cases. Several witnesses had already been examined, and counsel thought it right and proper to point out to the Court and to the jury, that, if in the opinion of the jury, the evidence led so far had failed to bring home the charges to the accused, the remaining evidence was not likely to carry the case any further, and that he would have, therefore, no objection to the jury intimating whether they wished to hear the case further or not. The case, if it proceeded, would last some days more, which would be a waste of time and money if the jury had made up their minds on the evidence which had been already led, and it was in order to save such waste of time that counsel made this statement at this stage. The learned counsel said he did not want to be misunderstood. He did not ask for leave to withdraw the prosecution: there was no necessity to do that. All he wanted was that the case need not proceed further if the jury so desired.

His Lordship said that the course proposed to be adopted by Mr. Taleyarkhan was perfectly fair; and it was open to the jury to say whether they wished to hear more or not. There was the fact that the matter was one of imputation, as there were being alleged forged invoice forms; but as Mr. Taleyarkhan had already led his best evidence the jury might, if they chose to do so, state whether they wished to hear more of the evidence.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return, the foreman said they wished to hear the evidence of Chunilal and Motibhoy, witnesses in the case.

The trial then proceeded, and the witnesses named above were examined.

The evidence of the two witnesses having concluded, the foreman of the jury intimated to his Lordship that the jury were prepared to return a unanimous verdict.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Taleyarkhan whether he was prepared to accept such a verdict without going further into the case.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Yes, my Lord. I have already said so.

His Lordship: Then you must close your case formally. I take a note that you have closed it.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: After having heard from the jury that they were in a position to give a unanimous verdict, I close the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Beaman stated to the jury that they could not find the accused guilty without hearing the whole case: this they would bear in mind.

The foreman said that the jury were aware of it. The jury found both the accused not guilty.

His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The Court adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

Action in Tort.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor dispesed of a case instituted by one Narayan Nagesh, original plaintiff and respondent, against Hindu Dayaji Marwadi, original defendant and appellant. The facts of case were that one Apaya Gurumalapa passed a bond in favour of Devachand. A dispute arose between them and was referred to the arbitration of Dayachand and two others. The arbitrators did not decide the dispute in time and the bond became time barred. Devachand then sued the arbitrators for damages. The original court disallowed the claim, but in the District Court damages were awarded. Then the arbitrators preferred an appeal in the High Court, which reversed the decree of the District Court. Devachand is now dead as also Dayachand. Their heirs are now the parties in the proceedings. It is contended on behalf of Dayachand's heirs that as he is now dead, the decree cannot be executed against the heirs, on the principle that an action in tort dies with the death of the wrong-doer. The next contention was that the judgment debt being an immoral one, Dayachand's sons are not bound to satisfy it.

The original defendant applied that the execution proceedings be stayed, that the property attached be returned to him and that security taken from the plaintiff. This application was decided by the Sub-Judge of Chikodi, who disallowed it. In appeal, the District Judge of Belgaum dismissed it with costs. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships said that the applicant was entitled to succeed on the ground that the judgment debt, crested by the judgment against his father, was in respect of a tortious act as arbitrator and, upon the authority of the case reported in X Bombay L. R. 297 (Durbar Khachar Odha Ala versus Khachar Hursur), the son would not be liable for that debt. Their Lordships therefore set aside the order of the lower Court allowing execution to proceed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

A TRANSFER FROM ADEN TO BOMBAY APPLIED FOR.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. N. H. Moos, of Messrs Payne and Co., applied to the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton for orders on the petition of Syed Husen Homud, a clerk in the Marine Transport office at Aden. Syed Husen Homud was appointed to the post in April 1906. On the 19th December following, Captain C. F. Fletcher, the Officer in charge of Perim Lights and Marine Transport office, made a complaint against him of forgery with intent to cheat, and falsification of accounts, offences under Sections 468 and 477 of the Penal Code, in respect of moneys amounting to Rs. 121. The accused was, after investigation by Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Resident and First Class Magistrate, committed for trial to the Court of the Political Resident at Aden, who is also the Sessions Judge there. Early in January, the accused applied to the Resident that he should be allowed the assistance of counsel, as he was young and inexperienced and as an experienced officer like the Registrar of the Court was conducting the prosecution against him. The permission to grant him the opportunity to engage counsel was refused to him. Without the express authority or permission of the Resident, counsel could not be engaged, according to the practice prevailing there. The Resident stated that it would be for the Court to see to the interests of justice in the case of the accused. Under Section 340 of the Criminal Procedure Court, the accused submitted he was entitled to engage the services of pleader or counsel. He applied for a transfer of the case to the Bombay High Court and so forth.

A question arose as to whether a certificate was or was not necessary from the Advocate General, prior to making this application. Mr. Inverarity cited, on the subjects of (1) jurisdiction, (2) transfer, and (3) examinations of the accused, the following authorities among others:—Emp. vs. Comby, 7 Bombay Law Reporter, 104, Batty J.; Act II of 1864, the Aden Act; and Emp. vs. Anant, 6 Bombay Law Reporter 94, Jenkins, C. J., and Batty J.

Their Lordships ordered the proceedings in the Sessions Court at Aden to be stayed in this case. They admitted the accused to bail, in Rs. 1,000 in his own bond, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. These instructions were transmitted by an urgent telegram. Rule was issued on the authorities at Aden to show cause why the case should not be transferred for trial to the Bombay High Court.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATION IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Town Hall was commenced the Pleaders' Examination, which will be continued to-day and to-morrow. There are 55 candidates for the High Court Pleaders' Examination, and 278 for the District Court Pleaders' Examination. The marks required for passing the higher examination are 30 per cent in each paper, and 60 per cent on the whole. For the lower examination, they are 30 and 50 per cent. respectively.

As regards the forms of the sanads recently issued to Vakils, an important addition has been made. In the District Court Pleaders' sanad it was mentioned that it was to be continued during the "good behaviour" of the holder. The expression "good behaviour" is further defined by a 'nota bene' inserted now that it would be considered a breach of the condition of good behaviour should the holder take part in any disloyal meeting. In the High Court Vakil's sanad a similar note is attached to the words "reasonable cause," which occur in the sentence relating to the holder's misbehaviour. The note is that "reasonable cause" will include participation in any disloyal movement.

The new gown for the Vakils of the High Court is to be worn from the 1st June next. The pattern will be known as the King's Counsel gown, with the variation of the curtailed sleeves. It will be worn, under the rules, by all the Bombay High Court Vakils practising in any Court subject to the authority of the High Court.

SUIT FOR SHARE IN A VILLAGE.

Custom of Primogeniture.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiffs and appellants, Kesrisang Punjaji and 20 others, sued the Talukdari Settlement Officer of Gujarat as guardian of the minor Takhatsangi Samatsangi, and another, original defendants and respondents, for a declaration of their share in the Panar village. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants and Mr. M. N. Mehta for the respondents.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that they were entitled to certain shares in the village of Panar and that they applied to the Talukdari Settlement Officer to make their shares separate, but as the shares of the parties were not determined by a Civil Court he refused to do so under the Talukdari Act and ordered them to get their shares determined by the Civil Court. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiffs' claim was not true and the allegations made against the Talukdari Settlement Officer were also untrue. Their defences were that the family to which the parties belong was governed by a custom of primogeniture and that the suit was beyond time. The original case was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed it with costs. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that in a suit of this kind every care must depend upon its own evidence, and after reviewing the evidence in this case they held that the custom of primogeniture had been sufficiently established. Regarding the question of limitation, their Lordships gave a decree in favour of the defendant. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

THE pattern of the new bayonet for the short 303 rifle has been fixed and manufacture is to be proceeded with at once. The bayonet will be 17 1-8 inches in length, or five inches longer than that now in use, and it will weigh 16 1-2 ozs. with a 7 ozs. scabbard. It will be single edged and one end of the cross-piece will be hooked. The steel will require to be exceptionally well tempered owing to the length and thinness of the blade.

THE BROACH KABRASTAN CASE.

District Magistrate's Order.

THE complainant in this case Mustappa Rahim has filed a complaint against (1) R. B. Motilal Chunilal, President of the Broach Municipality; (2) Mr Bhikhabhai Vanmali, a member of the Municipality at the time of the alleged offence; and (3) Mava Natha, under Sections 297,426 and 114 I. P. C. The complaint has been withdrawn against the third accused and he is therefore discharged.

The complainant in his original information alleges that in the course of digging operations in certain land near the Jadeshwer Darvaja, which he states is an old burial ground, his mother's and other tombs were destroyed. The work was carried out under the personal supervision and direction of accuseds Nos. 1 and 2; No. 3 was one of the labourers. The first question to be decided is whether the land in question is a 'kabrastan' or, to adopt the phraseology of the Section under which the complaint is laid, a place set apart as a depository for the remains of the dead. A certain amount of evidence has been led by the prosecution to show that burials have taken place in this land, but there is not a particle of evidence to show that the land has been assigned as a 'kabrastan' by Government or any other authority. The mere fact that burials have taken place in this land—granting that the evidence is true—cannot oust Government from their possession of the land and constitute the land a burial place in the meaning of Section 297 I. P. C.

For years the Mussalmans have been seeking to establish a claim to use this land as a burial ground, but this claim has always been resisted by Government and the Municipality. As far back as 1887 we find the Mutavalli of the mosque situated near the land petitioning the President of the Municipality against the appropriation of parts of this land by the Municipality (Exhibit 8). The President's reply to this (Exhibit 9) was that the burial ground was not included in the sanad of the Musjid but was marked as Government land forming portion of Survey No. 5; he at the same time offered to investigate the claim, if the petitioner had any documentary evidence. None was presumably forthcoming. That this dispute was even then of old standing is shown by a Persian document of 1886 (Exhibit 5). The reference to the sanad in the President's reply is to be explained by the fact that the City Survey has been introduced into Broach. According to the "Gazetteer" the Survey "was undertaken with the view of determining what lands belonged to private individuals and what were the property of the State;" it lasted from 1st February 1866 to 15th October 1874.

Muhammad Khan, one of the prime movers in this prosecution, admits that this land is shown as Government land and R. B. Motilal in his statement refers to the record of the City Survey Office, (copy filed in sanction inquiry as Exhibit B.) which shows this land as Government vacant land and describes it as slope of the hill above which stands the old town wall; this is dated 29th October 1873. In 1900 the land was handed over to the Municipality, by G. R. 2661 of 27 April 1900, for use as an air space (Exhibit B); it is to be noted that there is no mention of the land being used as a kabrastan. There are certain old tombs in the vicinity of the Mosque, but old tombs are to be found in many places in Broach and their presence cannot be held to establish a claim to use land for an indefinite space round them as a kabrastan. It is in evidence that the Mosque is only 40 to 50 years old; it was probably after this that the Mussalmans claimed the land as kabrastan, it was all open land then. In 1878 a road was made through the land and subsequent to the destruction of the walls a Police gate and garden were made on the land. It is obvious from the history of this land that it has never been "set apart" as a depository for the remains of the dead. The counsel for the complainant, well knowing that he could make out no case for the possession of the land by the Mussalmans, argued that granting the land did belong to the Municipality or Government, and that the accused in the first instance lawfully entered on the land, still their subsequent action converted this entry into a trespass. It is not plain to me how any man can trespass on his own property. As President of the Municipality R. B. Motilal was within his rights in entering on the land to see to the progress of the work; the land is in charge of the Municipality and if any trespass was committed it was by the persons who, it is alleged, buried corpses there. It might as well be argued, that if a person chooses to bury the corpse of a friend in my compound without my consent I shall for ever be debarred from doing anything in my compound likely to disturb his grave. It is necessary to see, however, what action exactly R. B. Motilal and Mr. Bhikabhai took in the matter. Whatever the work was, whether the intention was to make a road through the land or to take earth, etc, from it for use on another road—it was undoubtedly a Municipal work and neither of the accused had any interest in it save as members of the Municipality; they had not even the closer interest of members of the Public Works Committee. According to Shamsudin, the Mukadam, R. B. Motilal visited the work all three days it was in progress and warned him to be speedy; he was not however the only person who came. The Hazur Deputy and Bhikhabhai also came. He also states that R. B. Motilal "used to show what was to be dug;" it is a remarkable thing that this gentleman, the President of the Municipality, should take on himself the functions of an Overseer. The Overseer, the witness states, also showed the places where he was to work; it is not clear how both the President and Overseer could do this duty. Abdul Rahmankhan (No. 3) deposes to seeing Messrs. Motilal and Bhikhabhai on the spot on the second day of the work, when the former said he had given the order for the work on his own authority; he showed bones to R. B. Motilal on that day. On the third day these two gentlemen again came and told the labourers to get on with the work: on this occasion the witness took hold of his (Mr. Motilal's) hand and showed him the bones and a grave dug up; at Mr. Bhikhabhai's suggestion the Police were sent for. This grave was the complainant's mother's.

Abad Salim (No. 4) improves on this story; he says that Mr. Motilal gave order for the remaining tombs to be dug up; three had been dug up already. Jafarkhan (No. 7) puts the incident of Abdul Rahman getting hold of Mr. Motilal and the fetching of the Police on the second day, and says "Motilal told the labourers to get on with the work"; he alters the time to the 3rd day in cross-examination.

It is clear that so far as the second accused Mr. Bhikhabhai is concerned, there is nothing whatever on which to base a chargeof aiding and abetting. All he did, even according to the prosecution, was to suggest the calling in of the Police for his friend's protection. R. B. Motilal in his statement says that the whole story of the showing of the bones to him, the catching hold of his hand, the sending for the Police is false The word of a gentleman of R. B. Motilal's position and character is not lightly to be set aside and very strong evidence would be necessary to refute it. Nothing of this story is to be found in Shamsuddin's evidence; he is a shifty unreliable witness but in his statement before the Mamlatdar on 30 August 1906 (Exhibit 37) he says that no one made any complaint about the bones. Abdur Rahman's evidence about the bones in cross-examination only needs to be read to excite doubts about his story, it is so self-contradictory. Abad Salim is not a man on whom much reliance can be placed; he admits he was at one time on the list of suspicious characters kept by the Police.

Jafarkhan has been fined several times in criminal cases. When in addition to the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence about the finding of the bones we find other circumstances of the case tending to throw discredit on the story; we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the showing of the bones to R. B. Motilal is a fabrication. It is in evidence that bones were found on the second and third day of the work. On the third day the Mussalmans petitioned the Collector in the matter. Not a word is said in that petition (Exhibit 13) about the finding of bones, the digging up of graves, or the showing of bones to R.B. Motilal. It is likely that with such 'pieces justificatives' in their possession the petitioners would not have shown them to the Collector or at least mentioned them to him. What is stranger still is that even when the Collector visited the spot some days later no bones were shown to him. To prove the finding of the bones, the prosecution rely on four witnesses, three of whom are Mahomedans of a locality and keenly interested in the establishment of the Mahomedan contention that this is a graveyard. Why was not the Overseer called to corroborate Shamsuddin, or the other two Mukadams? The Hazur Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar also visited the work, why were they not called? The answer is obvious, to say, as the complainant's counsel said, that they were not called because they were not expected to tell the truth, is to cast a gratuitous slur upon two officers of high position, and the Court is bound to draw from their absence an inference damaging to the prosecution. It is not until September 13th, the date of Exhibit. 4, that we get the first indisputable mention of the bones by the Mussalmans (apart from Shamsuddin's statement before the Mamlatdar—Exhibit 37). The story of the showing of the bones to R. B. Motilal was presumably invented in order to bring the case under Section 297 I.P.C. and show that he had the "knowledge" alluded to in that Section.

The bones before the Court consist of four large bones, a skull, and some fragments of bone. In the absence of any expert evidence, another remarkable omission in the prosecution case, I am not in a position to say what these bones are, nor how old they are, nor what was the sex of the person to whom they belonged. Abdur Rahman states that all the bones found are before the Court; it is obvious that, if three graves or more had been dug up, as alleged, more bones would have been forthcoming. The same witness speaks of seeing the bones in heaps. As for the bones being those of the complainant's mother I disbelieve his story altogether. I do not know whether portion of the human skeleton are more easily decomposed than others, but I should have expected more bones to be produced from a grave of a person who died only a dozen years ago. His signature on Exhibit 13 conclusively refutes his pathetic story that after a month's absence from Broach his first act on his return was to go to lay flowers on his mother's grave which, he was horrified to find, had been dug up in his absence. It is a pity such an act of filial piety should be proved to exist only in the imagination of perjured witness. Would such a devoted son have allowed the bones of a mother so dearly loved to be treated as these bones have been. His first impulse would have been to give them decent burial as speedily as possible; instead of this he leaves them uncared for to be bandied about from hand to hand, and finally produced as 'Muddamal' in a Criminal Court. I only refrain from taking action against him under section 250 C.P.C because I believe that he has only been a tool in the hands of certain designing persons; the case has avowedly been financed by the Mussalman community, the object being to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to recognize their claim to the 'Kabrastan' and incidentally to annoy the President of the recalcitrant Municipality. The animus with which the case has been conducted convinces me of this; by hook or by crook the complainant's party was determined to drag R. B. Motilal into Court; he was exempted from the attendance in Court under Section 205 C. P. C. and against this course the complainant's counsel most unwarrantably protested, presumably under instructions from his client's backers. He renewed this protest when the time came for the statements of the accused to be taken and insisted on the accused's appearing in Court, in default of which he proposed to make an application to the High Court. To prevent further delay the accused put in an appearance, and the case was thus brought to a close. All this tends to show that the desire of the prosecution was not so much to further the ends of justice as cause annoyance to R. B. Motilal.

After careful consideration of the evidence I find that there are no grounds for framing a charge against R. B. Motilal, and much less, against Mr. Bhikhabhai, and I therefore discharge them under Section 253 C. P. C.

The bones to be restored to Abdur Rahmankhan who produced them (Section 517 C. P. C.)

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	7	9	5 p.m.	9	40
Teheran ...	8	12	40 p.m.	2	20
Suez	8	2	10 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-09).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces, Messina and Reggio, Calabria, are accepted at Sender's risk (13-1-09).

Bhamo route to China continues interrupted between Dechi and Yungneng (5-2-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi restored (8-2-09).

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 9.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

610-08 Tyabji D and Co Babulal Jainaraian and others vs Raghooram Bhodumull and others.
867-08 Mulla and M Memon Mahomed Ismail vs Mahomed Ebrahim Cumroodin Dhabee and others Mirza and M.
875-08 S B Mehta Parkhaji Anandji the firm vs Memon Ahmed Esaac and others.
893-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Kapalji Dholsji and Co Bisseserlal Hanumanibux a firm vs Janbai widow and others.
976-08 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bisseserlal Hanumanibux a firm vs Durgaparsad Ramgulam and another
1060-08 Tyabji D and Co Beharilal Jotram and others vs Girudharlial Sitalparsad and others.
1066-08 Pestonji R K and Co Bamji and Co vs Amratlal Mulleckchand.
25-09 Thakerdas and Co Bhagbai widow vs Karo Megji T A Ghandi.
38-09 Daphatary F and D Maneckchand Hirachand Javeri vs Pherozsha Vicaji.
39-09 Smitham B and Co Frank Wadham vs Edward Jones and Co.
56-09 Wadia G and Co Rustom Nusserwanji Vatchaghandy vs Ardesher Pestonji contractor.

Undefendent New Long Causes

964-08 Payne and Co Doorga Keshawji vs Waghmull Rukhbaji and others.

For Judgment.

298-07 Madhowji K and Co. Vallubhram Hemchand vs Champey Parlnch and others Captain and V. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,

Long Causes.

77-07 M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs. Ramrikh. Ramlal, Little and Co. Part heard.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Mooeabahi Hassanbhai Vishram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lallobhoy Wadia G for postponement.
437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
701-06 Mansookhlal J and M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximdas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nenai Khairaj Thakurdas and Co.
422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgauri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy D and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Allibhoy and others T H A Ghandy.
51-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalidal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.
719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Darruwalla vs Dhondoo Bundoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

3-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cavcrbai widow Wadia G and Co part heard.
893-08 Malvi H M and Co Kapaji Dholsji and Co a firm vs Janbai widow and others, part heard.

Long Causes.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.
651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuroanaey alias Vithal Shunker Galvebai Dickshit D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.
25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.
26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.
27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.
13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.
12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jaganath Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

573-08 Little and Co Ramrao Purasram and others vs Gunpatrao Purasram and others Bhaisunker K and G
818-08 Mirza and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchesha Burjorji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co
322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co
907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Smitham B and N
430-08 Raghavaya B and N Jaikaran Ramputrai vs R C Missi
269-07 Chitnis M and M Mohibai vs Ramdas Kababhoy Dinshaw and D
92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Haiderally Abdool Karrim vs P Veniram Vias Mulji and K H
223-08 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 30th Jan. 1909.

	Mile Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for for week ending 30th Jan. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1412798	4395745	5808543
I. M. Ry. System	1177·62	257114	785644	1042758
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	23879	78756	102635
Baran-Kotah Ry.	13·31	2997	1607	4604
Total...	2923·45	1696788	5261749	6958537
Accruals for corresponding week ending 1st Feb. 1908...				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1600·23	1296324	4229006	5525330
I. M. Ry System	1175·84	298456	1088211	1386767
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	27701	96022	123623
Total..	2902·06	1622375	5414153	7036729
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+116474	+166733	+283207
I. M. Ry.	+ 1·78	—41342	—302579	—343909
A. D. C. R.	.....	— 3822	— 13171	— 21993
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1909.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

ALTHOUGH the dynamo is not a prime mover in the sense that steam engine and the turbine are, it is found to be the most economical and subtle means of transmitting power known to mankind. Previous to its use for this purpose, a steam engine had to be placed within a few yards of the machines it had to drive, and a water mill was inevitably built in close proximity to the stream that drove it, however incovenient the situation might be; but electricity has completely changed the situation. The engine may be at the mouth of a coal-pit and the turbine may be remote in forest or mountain, while the power they produce is utilised a hundred miles away with less loss in transmission than is experienced in some manufactories where the prime mover is on the premises. Waterfalls, which furnish the cheapest motive power in the world, are rarely situated in the most convenient place for a centre of industry, and many a community has perforce had to live in a gloomy mountain gorge for no other reason than the existence of a convenient fall of water. Is it any wonder if, since the development of the electrical transmission of power, the waterfalls of the world should have acquired an immense importance in the eyes, not only of engineers, but also of all persons who are engaged or interested in industrial occupations? A German engineer Mr. Otto Mayr, summarising the water powers in Europe, gives the following estimate of existing falls:—Norway with 7·52 million horse power of which four per cent. is utilised; Sweden, 6·75 millions and 2·9 per cent. utilised; Italy 5·5 millions and 8·43 per cent. used; France 5 1-2 million horse power and 21·5 per cent. used; Austria 5·12 million horse power and 8·78 per cent. used. Germany has 1·67 million and 30 per cent. used; Switzerland 1·5 million and 25·3 per cent. used; Hungary has 0·55 million herse power and 11·8 per cent. used. This gives a rough total of 34·15 millions of which only 10·41 per cent. is utilised.

The most recent of a considerable list of hydro-electric schemes in Japan is to be carried out in the province of Shiynoka about 100 miles west of the city of Tokio, to which the bulk of the power will be transmitted. There will be three generating stations, the first, of 60,000 H. P. capacity, is to be put in hand at an early date at a cost of 1 3-4 millions sterling. The dam, which is to be 300 feet high and 700 feet long will be built across the Oi river, and will supply water with a fall of 600 feet. The transmission line, about 105 miles long, will be carried on 50-foot steel towers, spaced 450 feet apart. The line will be double, to ensure continuous service, and the voltage is to be 6,600. The current will be distributed in Tokio, Yokoham and the adjacent towns. Japan is notorious for the frequency of its earthquakes and were a dam of 300 feet to burst the consequences would be awful, but the whole of the country is not liable to disturbance and the region affected has been clearly distinguished from the rest. America, it is hardly necessary to say, has studied its hydro-electric resources with characteristic thoroughness, and projects for the utilisation of its vast stores of water succeed each other with bewildering rapidity. United States electricians are already well represented in the chief works already carried out in India, which offers an important field for electrical enterprize. The extent to which electrical energy has been utilised in textile factories has been lucidly set forth in a paper contributed by Mr. H. W. Wilson, A.M.I.E.E., to the current number of the "Indian Textile Journal." As Hon. Secretary to the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and also a consulting engineer of wide experience, this gentleman may claim the careful attention of the Bombay millowners.

The first impulse given to electric transmission in Bombay was about two years ago when the hydro-electric project on the Bhor Ghats was announced, but whilst the negociations for the financing and completion of this enormous undertaking were in hand, the advantages of the electric drive were becoming known among local mill agents and, as a result, the first applications of the electric drive have already been made among the Bombay mills. In an address delivered in 1905 before the institution of Electric Engineers by Mr. Wilson, he could only refer to one mill in Great Britain which was driven by electric transmission, but now there are not less than eighty mills so driven with an aggregate of 30,000 H. P., which equals half of the power required to drive the cotton mills in Bombay. So great is the superiority of the electric drive over the ordinary mechanical transmission by ropes and belts that in the Canadian and American mills 70 per cent. of the total power used is transmitted electrically. On the continent of Europe 50 per cent. of the mills, exclusive of those of the United Kingdom, are electrically driven. Mr. Wilson's paper deals with the comparative cost of driving the mills of Bombay by means of the steam engine and with electrical transmission, and he shows clearly that although the first cost of the latter (electric transmission) may seem greater than its predecessor, it gives a better return both in quality and quantity of products. This has already been proved in Lancashire where electric transmission has actually been substituted for the rope drive in mills and has secured advantages that cannot be obtained by the ordinary methods of mechanical transmission. The interest of engineers and manufactures in water power is not confined to countries like Switzerland, Italy, or Norway and Sweden which have no coal deposits; it is just as great in countries that are well off for mineral fuel, for water power is always the cheaper of the two, and the case of Bombay will form no exception. With our coal supply almost a thousand miles away by rail, the alternative of an electric supply from a source barely fifty miles off can leave no doubt as to tha benefits to be derived from the Tata scheme of monsoon storage of water in the Ghats which, with a fall of seventeen hundred feet, will produce an abundant supply of current for the mills of Bombay city.

A LESSON FROM SWITZERLAND.

ONE is so inclined to regard Switzerland as being only the playground of Europe, that it is a little surprising to find that it is steadily climbing into the, comparatively, highest place in the tables of the commercial countries of the world. A report has been issued by the British Vice-Consul, showing that in 1907 the trade of imports and exports amounted to £113,614,500 or £32·53 per head of population. Not only is this twelve million pounds more than in the previous year, but it is the highest record yet reached. This latter fact is curious in that the country's export trade is chiefly in luxuries, and it might not unreasonably have been supposed that the world-wide financial depression would have had an adverse effect on such a trade. As a matter of fact, the effect has now become apparent, though there were no signs of it until after the past few months of last year had passed. An analysis of the total trade of 1907 shows that while manufactured goods accounted for 33 per cent., raw materials from 40 per cent. and food products from 27 per cent. of the total imports, the exports of their own manufacture and manufactured food products represented more than eighty-six per cent. of their entire export trade, which was, in round figures, fifty-six million pounds against sixty-seven and a half million pounds of imports. The provisional returns which have just been issued by the Federal Customs Department for the first six months of 1908 show that the value of the total imports during this period decreased by £1,560,000 as compared with the value of the imports during the corresponding period of 1907. The principal categories under which a decrease is recorded are raw cotton (£328,000), cotton tissues (£280,000), raw silk (£522,000), wheat and other cereals (£760,000). The imports of colonial goods, hides and skins, and raw iron also decreased. On the other hand, there were increases in the imports of wine in barrels, gold in bars (£240,000), and coal (£197,000). The decrease is mainly accounted for by the reduced imports in 1908 on raw materials. In consequence of the state of the markets, manufacturers have restricted their purchases to their most urgent needs. Employment in the textile industries (particularly cotton and silk) has materially declined. The value of the exports from Switzerland for the first half of 1908 also shows a decrease of £2,280,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1907. The imports into Switzerland in the year 1907 represent a total value of £67,497,000, or an increase of nearly £9,000,000 on the imports of 1906.

As in previous years, the imports from Germany far exceed those of any other country, the total value thereof being £22,040,000, as compared with £19,160,000 in 1906. It is interesting to note that the share of Germany in the imports into Switzerland is almost equal to the combined imports from Austria-Hungary, France and Italy, while Switzerland's exports to Germany exceed by nearly £500,000 her exports to those three countries. Here, too, it may be mentioned that in 1907, as a result of the new tariffs imposed, the Customs duties represented 48·8 per cent. of the total fiscal revenue, of which duties on food articles accounted for 42 per cent. In reflection to unprecedentedly brisk trade came a rise in wages and there was also an increase in employment. According to official figures, there were at the end of 1907 some seven thousand two hundred factories employing three hundred and seven thousand hands, as compared with 6,000 factories and 242,000 hands in 1901, the actual increase being 1,198 factories (or nearly 20 per cent.) and 64,594 work people (or 26 per cent.). It is mentioned that despite the increase in wages the position of the work people is little better because of an increase in the cost of living, but there was a slight margin, it seems, on the side of the wages, and this combined with the greater number employed, shows that there is, or was until external financial affairs interfered, material prosperity. One fact may be quoted as showing one reason why Swiss industries flourish—they have little to suffer from the bugbear of Trades Unions. According to the Swiss Labour Secretary, in the industries employing the greatest number of workmen, viz., the textile, metal, watch, and food products industries, the organised work people form only a very small proportion of the total number. In the textile industry, in which 176,927 are employed, only 10,194 (or 6 per cent.) belong to Trades Unions; in the metal industry, only 17,824 out of 75,472; in the food products industry, 4,300 out of 48,666; stone masons, 6,000 out of 71,822; and in the watch-making industry, 13,967 out of 45,615.

CRIME AND DACOITY.

THE Central Provinces and Berar, where dacoity was at one time rampant, have lately shown a tendency to increase in crime, but no general tendency to greater lawlessness or any contempt for the authority of the Government is apparent. During the past official year murders were numerous and many of the more serious dacoities and robberies were committed by gangs which came from Hyderabad and carried on their depredations in the wealthy districts of Berar, while drug poisoning, which attained unwonted prominence, was largely the work of two criminals who were successfully brought to book. Fair results were achieved in the investigation and detection of crime. In this matter the Police of Berar are still inferior to those of the rest of the Province, but they are much hampered by the laxity of the village officers, whose active collaboration was specially necessary in a year when much of the more serious crime was the work of nomadic criminals. It is felt that these evil-doers cannot be hunted down unless there exists in the villages a ready and expeditious system of intelligence, which cannot be better provided than from the village community itself. The most serious feature of the returns is the increase in dacoities, the number of which rose in the Central Provinces from 15 to 26 and in Berar from 35 to 66. These were partly the work of two now notorious dacoits whose field of operations is the Yeotmal District, with occasional visits across the border of Hyderabad, and largely that of a large and organized gang of "Waddars" from Hyderabad, who have since been brought to book. The local bad characters occasionally combine for crime, but the history of the year shows with fair certainty that the more daring exploits were the work of gangs whose wandering habits make their arrest especially difficult. The Yeotmal dacoits were also responsible for 17 of the robberies committed in that district.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p, m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE ballot for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve in the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, held in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday, resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon & Co., Ld., (Bombay.)

LORD MELGUND sails for Home from Bombay on the 18th instant, in the P and O. s.s. "Areadia."

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, left for Calcutta for the Investiture on Saturday last.

THE "Indian Daily News" urges the appointment of another Indian Member to the Whipping Bill Select Committee in the Viceroy's Council.

Mr. J. C. CARROLL, Punjab Forest Service, is transferred to Bengal, vice Waddington, posted to the Punjab.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 16th January, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 313,066 maunds, Rs. 46,822 in the earnings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FIRST GOLD DISCOVERY.

Victoria and the Liquor Traffic.

SYDNEY HARBOUR DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

"MELBOURNE, JANUARY 25.

IN the Adelaide "Chronicle" last week, it was stated that January 11 was the fifty-eighth anniversary of the first authentic gold discovery in Australia, the precious metal having been found on January 11, 1851, by Mr. Hargreaves, of Summerhill Creek, near Bathurst (New South Wales). It is officially asserted, however, that to South Australia belongs the honour of the first discovery of gold in Australia. Mr. L. C. E. Gee, in a report to the Minister of Mines (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), states:—"The first authentic discovery of gold in Australia to which public attention was called, and from which actual mining operations resulted was made in January, 1846, near Montacute, about ten miles east of the city of Adelaide. Vide 'Record of Mines,' pp. 7-17, and 18." The following is an extract from the "Royal South Australian Almanac," 1848:—"Victoria (Gold) Mine.—The Victoria Gold Mining Company possesses two sections, comprising 147 acres, at a distance of ten miles from Adelaide. Soon after the operations of the Company commenced a vein of auriferous gossan was discovered in the principal shaft, and at length it was found impregnated with native gold of almost perfect purity. Genuine specimens of the gold soon adorned the cabinets of the curious, and the working jewellers of Adelaide were employed to mount South Australian gems in some of the virgin gold thus produced in the province. The excitement produced was extreme; the £2 shares went rapidly up to £30 each, and the fortunate purchasers at the advanced price thought their fortunes were made; but all at once the prizes wore very much the appearance of blanks. A ruinous reaction ensued; the price of shares went down to £3 each; and, although there cannot be a doubt that the mine will eventually be rich in the metallic substances, if not in gold, the ideal glory is departed, and shares are not likely to revive until a vein of 'yellow gold,' or monster lode of copper, again awakens the trumpet of fame on behalf of the holders. The Company was established in January, 1846, with a paid up capital of £1,500 in 750 shares of £2 each. There are seven directors, whose respective qualifications are the possession of scrip to the amount of £20, at the original price. The gentlemen at present holding office are Messrs. Neales, Wicksteed, Williams Fairlie, Sleman, and Dr. Davies. The quantity of gold realised by the proprietors is stated at not exceeding 24 oz.; but the facts and circumstances of the discovery created an intensity of interest here and elsewhere that will not presently subside. At present the number of men employed does not exceed five or six." Austin's "Mines of South Australia" states that a golden brooch made from the first of this gold was presented to her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Victoria, in common with other Australian States, is making a determined effort to grapple with the evil arising from the existence of too great a number of houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Local option has become the generally recognised method of deciding whether or not the hotels in any given district are in excess of public requirements, and the principle on which this system of making the people the final arbiters is based harmonises completely with the spirit of democratic government in modern English speaking communities. Some time ago, however, the Victorian Parliament passed a measure which provided for the closing of hotels in excess of public needs without an appeal to the people. The means by which this was to be effected were apparently simple, although involving a good deal of careful enquiry, which, of course, has to be paid for. A Licenses Reduction Board was brought into existence, charged with the duty of making investigations into the relation between the number of licensed houses and the requirements of the district in which they are situated. Victoria furnishes no exception to the general rule that centres of population are overstocked with premises where intoxicants are sold. This has already been thoroughly well demonstrated, for, although the board has been at work for a year and five months only, its second general report, issued a few days ago, shows that more than 200 houses have been closed under the powers vested in it. By the end of 1907 no fewer than 65 hotel licenses were withdrawn, and during last year the large number of 143 houses were found to be unnecessary. As an experiment in temperance legislation the working of the statute will be keenly watched by reformers in other countries. Indeed, we are told that already correspondence relating to the matter has been received by the Board from Great Britain and New Zealand, as well as various parts of the Commonwealth. A comparison, however, cannot be easily made showing the relative value of local option and the Victorian method, for in most places where the more popular system is applied there is no compensation granted to persons who lose their licenses, at any rate after the expiration of a time-limit. The Licenses Reduction Board in Victoria is provided with a fund, the result of a charge upon the trade, and when it decides that an hotel is not required and that the business must not continue, the licensee and the owner are awarded compensation. This naturally facilitates the work of reduction, as is shown by the fact that in some instances voluntary surrenders are made. More than £109,000 will be required for compensation in respect to the 20 houses closed and of this sum £99,177 has already been paid. So far the system appears to have worked well, but it may be doubted whether it will attain to the popularity of local option, which places the power to determine public requirements with the people directly concerned.

THE NEW VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Premier (Mr. Murray) has unfolded the policy of the new Government. At the outset Mr. Murray said he wished to make it clear that the Government were to be a Government of action, a Government of progress, and a Government of clean and vigorous administration. He intimated that as there was little prospect of the current financial year closing with a large surplus because of the heavy reduction in the sum likely to be obtained this year from the Commonwealth it would be necessary to borrow money to carry out several works of a reproductive character. Therefore the Government would be obliged to ask Parliament to give them additional borrowing power so that a loan might be floated at the first favorable opportunity. Among other things which would be done next session would be to institute an enquiry into the River Murray waters question with a view to an amicable and equitable settlement of that involved subject at an early date with South Australia and New South Wales. The Government proposed to deal with those lands which were in the hands of the Crown and adapted for cultivation in a more elaborate manner than had hitherto been the practice. Immediate steps were to be taken by the Lands Department to put to profitable use Crown lands which were fit for settlement, and within a reasonable distance of existing railways, or of lines which would be constructed during the next year or two. The Government did not intend to load these lands. As regarded Crown lands which had been loaded except for railway-deficiency purposes the Minister would be empowered to review the cases and make such reduction in the charges as the circumstances might demand. Crown lands for future application were to be classifications of £1 per acre for first-class land, 15 for second, and 10 for third-class land, and settlers would have 40 years in which to pay. The chief problem which confronted Victoria was the urgent necessity for securing more extensive and productive settlement on the privately held lands of the State. That they had practically reached stagnation in the settlement of private lands through the medium of the Closer Settlement Board was clear from the fact that only 13,121 acres, costing £125,403, had been acquired by the Government for settlement during the last eighteen months. A study of the facts of land aggregations as revealed by the present land tax register was sufficient to convince Parliament and the people that decisive action was necessary.

UNDER-VALUATION OF IMPORTS.

The Assistant Comptroller-General (Mr. Lockyer) has forwarded a report to the Minister for Customs commenting on the report made by Mr. Watson, who recently visited Europe, on the general results of his investigations of alleged under-valuation of goods. Out of 22 cases inquired into in 11 the declared values were correct, in five cases they were incorrect, and in six cases he was refused permission to inspect the books. The conclusion he came to was that under-valuation was more prevalent in regard to imports from the Continent than from the United Kingdom. He recommended that the Commonwealth should be represented at ports of origin, and supported the idea of a Customs Convention for mutual protection. As already stated he favoured the American system of dealing with invoices. Mr. Lockyer, in his report, approved of the establishment of a Customs Convention, adding that he understood that the Minister was favourably disposed towards obtaining an expression of opinion from other countries on the subject. Before Mr. Wickes, the Board of Trade representative, left for Western Australia, Mr. Lockyer discussed with him the desirableness of the British Manufacturers' Association helping the Commonwealth Customs to check unfair foreign competition. Mr. Wickes thought that some such arrangement would be a good one. The Assistant Comptroller was further in favour of expert officers of the Customs Department occasionally visiting Europe and America. He was opposed to the United States system by which Consuls certified to invoices at ports of origin. Mr. Wickes's suggestion that the Commonwealth should utilise, when necessary, the services of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris and the British Vice-Consul at Hanover, Mr. Lockyer thought worthy of consideration. The Minister for Customs generally approves of Mr. Lockyer's views, and intends to deal with them at an early date.

SYDNEY HARBOUR DISASTER.

The Court of Marine Inquiry has found blame on both sides in respect of the recent harbour disaster. Judge Backhouse, in delivering the finding of the Court, said that the collision was caused by the wrongful act of Samuel Bryant, who was in charge of the launch with a pinnace in tow, in improperly crossing the bow of the "Dunmore," and by the wrongful act of the master of the "Dunmore" (Neil Hansen) in not keeping a proper lookout. The Court called on Hansen to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled or suspended. It would appear that when the launch rounded H.M.S. "Porch" she would then have in view the "Dunmore," which was coming into Woolloomooloo Bay on the port helm. By the exercise of ordinary foresight and by keeping a proper lookout the coxswain must have seen that by shaping a course for Mrs. Macquarie's Point he would put his launch in the position of crossing the vessel. The Court was of opinion that this was primarily the cause of the mishap, but while this was so the Court was unable to acquit the master of the "Dunmore" of blame. On the evidence the Court was of opinion that no proper lookout was kept on the "Dunmore." If there had been, in all probability the accident might have been avoided.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

The official trial trip of the Commonwealth fisheries investigation vessel "Endeavour" took place on Saturday. Mr. Tudor, the Minister for Customs; Mr. Mahon, the Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Wade, the Premier of New South Wales; and several other State Ministers took part. Three tests were made over a measured mile, and these were considered very satisfactory. The first mile was covered in 5 minutes 8 seconds (11¼ knots) the second, against wind, and tide in 5 minutes 46½ seconds (10·4 knots), and the third in 4 minutes 57½ seconds (12·4 knots). The "Endeavour" then steamed to Manly, where the party had lunch. Mr. Mahon proposed "Success to the 'Endeavour.'" He said that the vessel was the first Commonwealth essay at the creation of a fleet, and he expressed the hope that something would now be accomplished in the development of the fishing industry. Mr. Wade said that the relations between the Commonwealth and New South Wales had recently been of a cordial and sincere nature. The time would shortly arise when they would have to consider the question of finance between the States and the Commonwealth, and it would then be necessary to guarantee and assure the solvency of the States. In making the adjustments the States must not be treated unfairly or their solvency jeopardised.

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REMARKABLE as is the case of Miss Jones, who has been for fifty-one years in the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney, it is completely eclipsed by that of Miss Mary Doe, an old lady of seventy-five, who, through an injured spine by a fall from a swing when a girl, has never left her bed for sixty-five years. Her hearing and sight are unimpaired, and her hobby is her pet birds. She enjoys an annual pension of £20 from the Putney Institution.

* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.

IBERALS AND THE NAVY.

IFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

rtailment of the Estimates.

IX NEW DREADNOUGHTS EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

e *Daily Chronicle* understands that the differences have been adjusted. The ralty has established its case for its con- tion programme, but has acknowledged undue speed in proceeding to new "Dreadnoughts" which are unneces- and consequently the heavy increase in the estimates will not exceed two and a half ons. The papers generally anticipate the g down of six "Dreadnoughts."

ASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT SANTIAGO.

Murder and Arson.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

A telegram from Santiago de Chile states at the Chancellory of the German Legation s been burned. The body of the Chancel- r was found in the ruins. He had been urdered, the skull being split open. The inister and his Secretary had recently eived threatening letters.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Question of Compensation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A long letter from Sir Frank Swettenham is published in the "Times" in which he questions the need for the Opium Commission. He says that all matters at issue were decided by the Royal Commission in 1895 and reiterates that our morals and other peoples' money are concerned. If the cultivation of the poppy were prohibited in India enormous compensation would probably have to be paid, while Great Britain would be responsible for the finances of the colonies if the latter were deprived of the main source of thei revenues.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

Cordial Send off.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

All the papers print articles regarding Their Majesties' departure to-day, cordially hoping that the visit will improve Anglo-German relations.

LATER.

Their Majesties the King and Queen started for Berlin this morning via Dover, accompanied by Lord Crewe and Sir Charles Hardinge. The weather was beautiful.

FRAUD WITH FAMINE FUNDS.

Russian Governor Dismissed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Baron Fredricks, ex-Governor of Nijni Novgorod, has been dismissed from Government Service and fined ten thousand roubles for corruption in famine relief.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Abandoning Resistance.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Local Asiatics at Potchefstroom are abandoning their resistance to the Registration Act.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Russian Proposal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Porte has accepted the principle of the Russian financial scheme, but proposes the complete liquidation of the Russian war indemnity, the Porte forgoing all financial claim against Bulgaria.

F M. CATULLE MENDES.

Killed in a Railway Accident.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A telegram from Paris states that the poet M. Catulle Mendes has been killed in a railway accident.

[M. Catulle Mendes was born at Bordeaux on May 20, 1843. In 1861 he established, in Paris, "La Revue Fantaisiste," in which he published "Le Roman d'une Nuit," a drama in verse, but being under age he was condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. His others works include "Philomela," a volume of lyrics; "Hesperus," a poem, "La Colere d'un Franctireur Odelette Guerriere;" "Contes Epiques," "Les Soirs Moroses," "Le Soleil de Minuit' (poesies), republished in 1876 under the title of "Poesies." Several novels, "Folies Amoureuses," "Les Mores Exanemies," "La Divine Adventure," in conjunction with M. Leseline; "LeRose et le Noir," "Le Roi Vierge;" "Zo'har," "La premiere Maitresse;" "Mephistophila;" and various pieces for the theatre In 1866 he married Mlle. Judith Gautier, from whom he was unfortunately eparated.]

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Action of the Anjuman.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that, following on the insurrection at Meshed and the rising in all the other towns in Khorassan, the Anjuman took over the administration of the Province, and has requested the British and Russian Consuls to treat directly with the Anjuman on all international questions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

With reference to Reuter's report of the disturbance at Meshed, it appears that trouble upon a very small scale occurred about a month ago, the shops being shut in the Meshed bazaar, and an attempt was made by the revolutionary party to overawe the Governor. This failed, however, completely, order being at once restored by the authorities.

No further disorder has since been reported, though there is a British Consul-General at Meshed, which is in direct telegraphic communication with England. It may be hoped, therefore, that the matter is very much less serious than has been supposed.

STRIFE BETWEEN BALUCHIS AND BUTCHERS.

Peaceful Termination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

The unfortunate trouble which recently arose between a party of Baluchis of the 127th Regiment and the butchers in the Connaught Market, over an obvious misunderstanding, has culminated happily. A solemn avowal was made by both sides, at a meeting held at the Baluchis' mosque yesterday afternoon, that no ill-feeling between the parties would exist in the future.

At the meeting were present Major Southey, Second-in-Command of the 127th Baluchis, all the native officers of the Regiment, and five men from each company.

On behalf of the butchers, and acting as peace-makers, was the Head Choudry of the butchers, Sheik Hussen, Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Sheik Ibrahim, Khan Saheb Sheikh Abdul Kadir, Mr. Ebrahim Hasoon Jaffer, Honorary Magistrate, Munshi Shaik Wazir-uddin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sheik Kamruddin Hamirat, Head of the Jamat, Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Mahomed Sulliman, 80th Carnatic Infantry, and other prominent Mahomedans of the Cantonment.

The meeting terminated with a most pathetic scene. The Baluchis and the butchers embraced each other and vowed to forgive and forget what had happened in the past, and to live on happy terms in the future. Three cheers were given for Major Southey and a vote of thanks was passed in favor of the Cantonment Police, who had done much to restore an amicable feeling between the two parties.

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Third Count Reached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 8.

The third of the bomb conspiracy cases in Kolhapur will be taken up on Tuesday by Mr. Kincaid, Special Sessions Judge.

It is alleged that His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur desired his Brahmin priests to perform the ceremonies in his family in accordance with the principles laid down in the Vedas. The Brahmins refused to do so alleging that that could be done in case of Brahmins only. This led to a rupture between the Maharaja and the Brahmins, and His Highness, with the approval and consent of Colonel Ferris, confiscated the lands given to the Brahmins in return for their services.

Ill-feeling was thus created amongst the Brahmins and it has been further alleged that Colonel Ferris was looked upon as the target of their vengeance. It is alleged that in February last year the first accused Damoo went to Poona, where he formed a friendship with Bapat, who, it has been alleged, was already engaged in bomb-making. Damoo asked for a bomb for Colonel Ferris. Bapat made one and gave it, as alleged, to Gadre, who sent it with young Gokhale to Kolhapur. The bomb was made in a medium sized brass lota with nitro-glycerine, nails, etc., and was duly delivered to Damoo by Gokhale. The bomb was to be thrown at Colonel Ferris when he attended the marriage ceremony of Princess Akka Saheb, which took place in April last, but it arrived a day too late and could not be used. Damoo, it has also been alleged, tried to get an opportunity to use the dangerous missile on the Colonel and shadowed him for some time. He even went with it as far as Poona when Colonel Ferris went there on the eve of his departure from India. The bomb is missing.

MESSRS. WALDIE & CO.'S WORKS.

Chemical Explosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

An explosion occurred on Saturday last at the Chemical Works of Messrs. Waldie and Company, at Konnagar, near Calcutta, a Mahomedan, who was preparing chlorate of potash for fire-works, being almost blown to pieces.

THE death is reported of the widow of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sirkar, founder of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

THE Viceroy receives and returns the visits of the Maharajah of Rishengarh, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Raja of Jhind and the Raj Rana of Jhalawar to-morrow. He receives the Raja of Poonch informally on Wednesday.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

British Success at Vadgaon.

GENL. ALDERSON DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 6.

AFTER the march of the 1st and 3rd Brigades on Telegaon on the 4th instant there was a lull in the operations for twenty-four hours. During this period the 4th Brigade of the 2nd Division arrived from Chakan, reinforcing the 6th Division, whose attacking strength had been so unfortunately weakened. The reverse of the 2nd Brigade at Khadkala, while causing widespread regret, yet served to show up that stoicism inherent in the English character, and high hopes were entertained that Khadkala would be reached and the enemy driven from it the next day. On the morning of the 5th instant activities were again resumed and heavy firing was heard to the north of Telegaon. The enemy were launching their forces against ours and were endeavouring to check our advance. After a sharp engagement on both sides the British were finally successful and drove the Khedites from their positions on the outlying hills. This disaster to the enemy was not without its counterpart on our side. While directing the operations of his Division during the engagement, Lieutenant-General Alderson went forward near the fighting line to gain a closer view of the enemy's position. Here a chance bullet struck him and he was picked up for dead. Fortunately this was not actully the case, and the General, athough seriously hurt, regained consciouness after some time. He is incapacitated of course for further duties. The Division thus left without a Commander, General Kelly of the 1st Brigade assumed that post. But the success of the British arms at Vadgaon was not destined to be of very long duration. In the early morning of the 6th inst. the mounted Infantry and some Cavalry, who had spread over the country to the north, encountered a large force of the enemy advancing on our position. The determined foe was in full readiness to stop our progress by open attack. Our position was accordingly strengthened to its utmost. The open ground where the main body of the troops were located had already been to some extent fortified by trenches. These were quickly occupied by the men rifle in hand, ready for the word of command to begin the fusillade. Guns were concealed on the low hills round in carefully placed positions. The Khedites were no sooner within artillery range than a fierce bombardment began. The British Infantry, more exposed than that of the enemy in spite of entrenchments, suffered severely. An hour later the Khedites began to move forward to dislodge our infantry. At the same time a force of four companies belonging to hostile troops from a neighbouring State, had crept round on to the flank, intimidating our position in the rear. Officers and men all exerted themselves heroically to keep back the attack, but the enemy gradually gained advantage and slowly and stubbornly the British were at last driven out of their entrenchments. It was finally decided to abandon the struggle and to retreat to Chinchvad while there was yet time. By this means the Khedites would be prevented from closing round and cutting off all communication with the sea-shore.

This may be said to be the concluding scene of the Poona manœuvres. That the enemy have made a gallant resistance is indisputable, and that they should have succeeded in resisting such brave opponents is a record that will not soon die out in their remembrance. Their commander used his knowledge of the country and its unique qualities of defence to the utmost advantage. Ample proof of the mettle displayed on our own side was given by the resistance of the most determined attacks during the march towards Khadkala.

In manœuvres, as in war, each commander is playing a part, but with this difference. Both Generals may be imbued with great intellect, superior strategical powers and tactical knowledge, but the forces of war are almost equally swayed by accident, good and bad luck, and many other chances. Therefore it is that manœuvres can never be fully realistic of what might happen in actual warfare. Practical lessons in the handling of troops is, however, to some extent acquired, the caution to be employed and the risk involved in moving large forces on the field.

"KAL" SEDITION CASE.

Hearing Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

On the "Kal" Sedition Case being called on for further hearing to-day, before Mr. Carmichael, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate, the accused applied for an adjournment on the ground that he wished to secure the services of his uncle, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Barrister, for his defence.

The Court then adjourned the case accordingly till the 10th instant.

MURDER BY A TALUKDAR.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 8.

Chaudhri Mehdi Hasan, the Talukdar of Oudh, who was found guilty of murder recently by the lower Court, has been acquitted on appeal to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh who held the evidence against him to have been fabricated.

SIR F. MACLEAN.

Again Indisposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Bengal, was to-day again unable to attend court owing to indisposition.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

THE whole of the 550 guns required for the Territorial Force will shortly be ready. The old 15-pounder, discarded by the Regular Field Artillery, has been converted into an useful quick-firing gun, and if the Territorial recruit could be as easily converted into an efficient gunner, we might be able to have some confidence in this branch of the Territorial Force which Lord Roberts states would not only be not of the slightest use, but a positive danger. The Force is now better off for guns than it is for horses and boats, not to mention men. One hears the most ludicrous discriptions of the footgear displayed at a parade of the Territorials, high lows; lace, button, "Jemimas" and patent leather "fancies" must produce an effect that a bootless regiment might, after replenishing from the loot of a ready made boot emporium, during some arduous campaign. It is said that the ends of the Empire had to be searched in order to find the requisite number of guns; it would be admirable that some such search was now made in the United Kingdom for horses. The lack of horses is at present met by working the few available animals on the stage system. The horse plays many parts in the Territorial Army and often has to do a "turn" in each of the three arms within a short period. A member of a west country hunt recently appeared at a meet on a newly acquired mount and was reproached by many present for having deprived his country's defenders of certainly three horses and possibly many more. It was then complained to him that his the horse he was riding had already fulfilled there Yeomanry engagements this year, appearing on three separate registers as a different horse and it was of course quite probable that he would have had many more such engagements before the year was out. In London alone the taxi-cab is responsible for the disappearance of 3,000 horses from the streets. Motor traction is causing a rapid diminution of horses in all parts of the country and it will require some skilful stage management to work the Territorial horse, for all the parts he may have to play unless means are speedily adopted to keep up the necessary supply.

It has been stated on quite reliable authority that before many months have passed, aeroplanes will be produced in Paris, from the designs of Wilbur Wright, that will travel at a rate of 55 miles an hour and be capable of keeping this up for four hours without descending to earth. In addition to the driver, petrol, and water these aeroplanes will be able to carry a weight equal to that of 12 men. The time has assuredly come when the flying machine must be accepted as a factor to be reckoned with, in the next war between civilised nations; that it will be utilised on that occasion there can be no doubt and the country that has made most progress in aerial navigation will possess a tremendous advantage. Aerial navigation is no longer a joke, and aerial warfare will be much less so.

The Aldershot aeroplane has been out again for a trial on Farmborough Common and was returned to the factory partially wrecked after travelling about 250 yards at a height of 20 feet from the ground. It was by no means a satisfactory performance and clearly illustrates how far we are behind France insolving the problem of flight with the heavier-than-air-machine or aeroplane. What our military balloonists may have accomplished in the way of airships is not disclosed about it is quite time that we should be able to produce something as good as a Zeppelin Machine, the usefulness of which for scouting purposes must be recognised. The new system of signalling in the field by disc in place of flag waving is no doubt being given a trial in India. It has the great advantage that it may be used while the operator is lying down under cover. The disc is a foot in diameter and attached to a hollow metal handle. On the face of the disc is hinged a semi-circular flag operated by a bolt action, by this means the operator can show an entirely black or white disc, the changes of colour being made to correspond with the 'shorts' and 'longs' of the Morse alphabet. Messages sent by this system can be read up to a distance of 2,000 yards, with the nacked eye and three times that distance with the aid of field glasses. But however successful the disc system may prove to be, signalling with flags will still have to be need under some circumstances. The disc is a very superior method to the flag but has not the advantage of being so portable.

According to his own statement Brigadier-General Stuart-Wortley has been offering to wager with the German Emperor that he has in his Brigade a regiment that could hold its own against any regiment the Kaiser could produce. But a Britisher naturally believes that our regiments are as good anyhow, as any of the German Army so why could not the Brigadier have said "any regiment" in his Brigade. The Royal Scots is a very fine regiment, but surely not the only one in this particular Brigade that could hold its own against any German battalion that might be pitted against it. We bragged a bit no doubt in these days, but we won Waterloo.

According to Colonel Ford the country has just now lost the services of 10,000 useful fighting men each one of whom had served for over four years in the Army, Navy, or late Volunteers and was over thirty years of age. The Army Council refused to come to terms or in any way recognise the National Volunteer reserve movement. It may be that it does not want any Volunteers now that we have got Territorials. There's a good deal in a name after all. The "E. R." has been erased from the top of the reserve circulars but Colonel Ford has refused to remove the words "God save the King" at the bottom. The War Office declared the movement to be illegal as also the circulars in connection with it. The Reserve has now been dissolved as a military body, but is reconstituted as a civil organisation, the members binding themselves to come up if required. It is of course only right that the Army Council should be left to run its own show and form its Territorial Reserves according to its own methods, if it can, but it must be regretted that Colonel Ford's patriotic efforts cannot be made use of in some way. His 10,000 men might have been enrolled as a kind of volunteer (or some other name if that is objectionable) military police whose services would be of incalculable value in case of emergency to preserve order for which purpose troops are not likely to be available. Anyhow while on all sides we are hearing that it is the duty of every able-bodied man to help in the defence of his country, we see here 10,000 of them turned away when offering their services.

The call to arms has not had the result that might have been expected. The reason given for this is that the population of London is too large, to be reached by direct appeal, consequently the co-operation of the borough mayors is now being sought to raise the men required. If London does not respond by producing the men required, it is said it will be the death-knell of the voluntary service system.

MOHURRUM COMMITTEE.

Its Past Work and its Future Prospect.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

BOMBAY Mohurrum had become notorious during the past few years. The word Mohurrum had become synonymous with disturbance. The approach of the celebration of this event made the Government anxious and threw the people in consternation. Matters not who were responsible for the disturbances, but attempts were made to tarnish the good name of the Sunnis. I am not a sectarian and I therefore look at the whole question from an independent point of view. To me both Sunnis and Shiahs are equally responsible if the peace of the city were broken. It was therefore with a sigh of relief that I saw the end of the 10th day of Mohurrum this year.

It is recognised on all hands that this year's Mohurrum was the best, number of Taboots and Punjas was larger, crowds on the "Katalki Rat,' as well as on the 10th day were larger. Old inhabitants of the city bear unanimous testimony to the fact that such Mohurrums—speaking from peaceful as well as spectacular point of view—had not been witnessed in the city for the past several years. There is no doubt this happy result was due to the appointment of a representative Moslem Committee. His Excellency the Governor, having contributed largely to attain the above-mentioned result, is to be congratulated for this happy ending of the Mohurrum. His Excellency reposed confidence in the people and they justified it. His Excellency reposed responsibility on the people and they discharged the onus of it. Further, His Excellency's action in selecting Mr. DuBoulay as Chairman of this Committee was a very happy event. Mr. DuBoulay, like Mr. Edwardes, is thoroughly in touch with the city. He knows the people well. He knows the Mahomedans better. He knows how to respect the feelings and sentiments of the Moslem community. His advent in the Committee was a sufficient guarantee for the observance of peace in the city.

With all that, the success of the Committee's work largely depended on the sympathy and good-will of the Commissioner of Police. It was good coincidence that Mr. Gell was here at this juncture. He heartily co-operated with the members of the Committee. The alarm and fear, with which the Committee was watching the coming days of Mohurrum, were dispelled when it was found that Mr. Gell was earnestly striving to see complete tranquility in the city. His geniality and amiability encouraged the members to second his efforts in that direction. Then his patience and forbearance during the trying days of Mohurrum were beyond all praise. Mr. Gell's tact in handling the doubly intoxicated Tabootwallas and processionists threw so much good humour amongst them that they seemed to have resolved to carry out their Mohurrum obligations in a peaceful and orderly manner. The important and noticeable feature of the police arrangement this year was that the police interfered as little as possible with the processionists and Tolliwallas and allowed the members of the Committee to do the work by persuasion. Mr. Gell was ably assisted by his Deputy, Mr. Phillips, in this work.

Thus the aid of Mr. Gell and the influence of the members of the Mohurrum Committee contributed to the passing of the peaceful Mohurrum this year. The members of the Mohurrum Committee are undoubtedly entitled to the thanks of the city for having volunteered their services and for having actually worked during the Mohurrum. Barring a few insignificant and trifling incidents, which must occur in large gatherings all the world over, the zealous and unselfish work of the members was rewarded with success. The Committee carried influence because of the representative character of its composition. More influential representatives of Shiahs than Messrs. Ebrahim, Shirazee and Sherafali could not be found. Similarly the Sunnis had their best men on the Committee, in the person of Messrs. Suleman, Hafiz, Kadwani, Murghay, Kazi Kabiruddin and Cassam Mitha. The active work was done, as was expected by those who were in actual touch with the Tolliwallas and processionists. Mr. Suleman Cassam Mitha deserves the best thanks in this respect. He worked at the sacrifice of labour and money. He entertained the Tabootwallas at a banquet. He was constantly in attendance in Doctor Street along with Messrs. Dayew and Koor. I do not wish to apportion praise because all the members of the Committee worked at it.

This year's experiment clearly proves that there is need for such a Committee for some time yet. Besides, the Government as well as the public are both gainers by it; and it gives great satisfaction to the Mussalman community. Its constitution and composition can be further improved, though care must be taken not to disappoint those who are willing to serve on it. The Committee ought to be mixed of Shiahs and Sunis, still the Sunni element must preponderate. I do not agree with those who think that as Shiahs build only one Taboot and the Sunnis the whole remaining lot therefore, Shiahs should be entirely eliminated from such a Committee. To my mind it is no use criticising the qualification for its membership. It must continue to have two kinds of members.

Those who can command influence through their ability and brains are as much needed as those who carry influence on account of their being in immediate touch with the Tolliwallas and Tabootwallas.

The main point of difference between Shiahs and Sunis is about playing music in front of Bohara Mosque in Doctor Street. This seems to have become a keen point of controversy; because when a false alarum, to the effect that Doctor Street was to be closed, went round, it raised considerable indignation amongst the people. I think without closing that street the question of music can be settled. It is merely a question of time. The constitution of the Mohurrum Committee, for at least some years to come, and non-interfering policy of the Police, will so soothe the feelings and cool the ardour, that this question will automatically settle itself in a short time.

But next year another forward step ought to be taken. That is a small sub-committee, entirely composed of Sunnis, ought to be constituted to control and whenever possible to reduce the number of the issue of licences for Taboots and Punjas in the city. They will be able to control these things better without resentment on the part of their co-religionists. This will be worked somewhat on the lines of Local Option Committees or on the lines of the committees of London County Council that grants of licences for music in the city of London.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE.

Special Tribune Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Punna Lal Chakravarti, the approver in the Bighati Dacoity Case, has been brought into Calcutta under police escort, in connection with the trial of this case before a Special Tribunal of the High Court, under the new Act.

MR. D. B. ALLEN, who was the subject of a attempted assassination at Gualundo last year, is granted for six months' extension of leave at home.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Reply to the Recent Conference.

A Press Note, issued yesterday, states that on a careful consideration of the opinions of the officers consulted, the Governor in Council is unable to approve the proposal made by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies that loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act should be granted to Co-operative Credit Societies. Such a society, even when it is composed of landholders, is not itself a landholder, and it is, therefore, ineligible for a loan under that Act. Apart from this legal objection, it does not seem advisable to grant takavi to a society for the purpose of enabling it to make loans under the Act to its members. To do so would be in effect to provide working capital for societies which cannot fulfil the requiremenss for an ordinary advance of such capital from Government, and to cause the total sum of such advances to exceed by a large amount the limit prescribed by the Government of India. If any society requiring working capital is unable so raise it in the money market, it should obtain it from Government under the prescribed conditions as such capital and not under cover of takavi; it is undesirable to conceal under the form of a transaction under Act XII. of 1884 the fact that the societies are not acquiring sufficient capital from their own resources or from the money market. When they have to apply to Government for advances, these should be granted as capital advanced to a Co-operative Credit Society for the purpose of enabling it to work, not as a loan under an Act which is not framed for such a purpose.

At the third Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies it was resolved:—

(1) that all takavi loans destined for members of Co-operative Credit Societies should be given through such societies;

(2) that the Society should treat such loans in the same way as the rest of its working capital;

(3). that in times of scarcity and famine takavi loans might legitimately be given by Government to keep rural societies alive, provided that loans could not be raised elsewhere.

For the reasons given in paragraph I of this Resolution the second of these recommendations does not commend itself to the Governor in Council. With regard to the third he observes that, while in times of scarcity and famine it may be proper for Government to grant to the societies, in order to save them from extinction, advances in excess of those which would be admissible in ordinary times, these advances will not be takavi loans, for which, as has been seen, a society as such is not eligible, as has been, loans for the purpose of providing working capital of exactly the same nature as those which are at present granted. With the first of these three resolutions adopted at the Conference Government cordially concur; and the Collector of Ahmednagar has indicated a method by which practical effect can be given to this resolution. The societies would be sureties for the grant of takavi to their members, and would distribute the money, levying in return for their trouble a security fee not exceeding 2 per cent. of the amount of the loans. In place of the illicit brokerage, which the Collector believes to be universally charged, the borrower would pay only a fixed and moderate fee to his own society, and Government would benefit by obtaining better security for the loans and greater ease in recovery; while the proceeds of the security fees would improve the resources of the societies.

Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that, with some slight modifications, the procedure described by Mr. McNeill should be adopted. It seems preferable that instead of the Registrar attempting to manage the whole of the business connected with the granting of takavi loans to to members of Co-operative Credit Societies, which are scattered over the Presidency at great distances apart, the work should be entrusted to the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas. These officers should bear in mind that, although the best way of granting loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act to members of Co-operative Credit Societies is through the Societies, it is still highly desirable that takavi should be replaced to the utmost extent possible by loans by the Societies themselves. One main object of the whole scheme of Co-operative Credit Societies is to enable people to rely on themselves and work up their own credit instead of applying to Government for aid. It is very necessary that nothing should be done which might tend to discourage the societies from working up to the objects of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act—thrift, co-operation and self-reliance. The grant of takavi to the members of a Co-operative Credit Society through the society, when the society is itself in a position to make the loan, would remove a strong incentive to manage their affairs so as to accumulate capital and acquire credit. It is essential to foster the growth of a feeling in a society that its aim should be to depend on itself and not on Government. While a society is struggling up to a financial position in which it can make its own loans, it may properly be assisted by Government by means of grants of takavi to its members through it, but it ought not to be taught to look to this as the final object of its being, which is to render its members independent of Government help. If a society is poor and needy and its credit is not sufficiently established for it to take the place fo Government, the lending of Govern ment money to its members is justifiable. But if the society has already established itself in a working financial state it ought not to look to Government any longer and takavi loans to its members through it ought not to be granted. When therefore an application for takavi under Act XII of 1884 is received from an inhabitant of a village where there is a Co-operative Credit Society, the Sub-Divisional Officer should first inquire whether the applicant is a member of the society. If he is not, the Sub-Divisional Officer should deal with the application on its merits in the usual way. If he is, the Sub-Divisional Officer should refer the application to the Co-operative Credit Society, and require it to furnish a list of all the short-term loans required by its members. The Sub-Divisional Officer may also call on a Co-operative Credit Society to give him such a list, even without any application from an individual member, and a Co-operative Credit Society may send in such a list without any call from the Sub-Divisional Officer. When the Sub-Divisional Officer has the list, he should first inquire whether the society is not in position to make these loans itself. If the society is able to satisfy the Sub-Divisional Officer as to its own inability to grant the loans required, the Sub-Divisional Officer should grant loans up to the extent of the inability as to which he is satisfied. When he has also satisfied himself as to the purpose of the loans and the amount and period of repayment, he should supply the bonds and the money, and take the bonds, the society pledging its own security for each loan on the recognized form for so pledging itself. If, on the other hand, the Sub-Divisional Officer finds that the society is not a poor and needy one he should refuse the grant of takavi and leave Government securities to the members of the society.

The Registrar should, as suggested by the late Registrar, frame bye-laws, providing for the societies pledging themselves as sureties for these loans, for levying the security fee and for taking indemnity bonds, if necessary, from the friends of the borrower.

A MONTH IN BURMA.

A Tourist's Notes and Comments.

IV

Tuesday, 8th December.—Again thick fog: we did not get under weigh until about 9-15 when the mist lifted suddenly. At 11-15 we reached Khaun, spending about 2 1-2 hours here taking on board timber and a certain amount of firewood. A jungly spot, without much of interest, and I spend a portion of the time in taking my first trip in a Burmese dug out canoe.

At 3-15 we made Tigyaing, the Billingsgate of the upper reaches of the river. Fish is very plentiful and very cheap, and much of the dried fish and Gnapi, which the Burman loves, comes from her.

The river bank was swarming with people. Apart from trade they were anxions for the arrival of our steamer, as we brought down the theatrical company which had entertained us, last night, for a run of 7 nights at Tigyaing. Leaving at about 4-30 we made our next calling place Tegoung by moonlight, 7 o'clock p.m.

From the manager of the theatrical company I learned that the salary of the chief actor was Rs. 300 per month, principal boy Rs. 100, the "Princess" Rs. 50. He was playing at Tigyaing for seven nights at Rs. 100 per night—and apparently he hires the company at Rs. 1,000 per month, clearing a monthly profit varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000.

At Tegoung we stayed for the night, taking a walk ashore after dinner. An uninviting looking sandy bank took us up to the site of an old fort. There is nothing left now but the grass covered ramp, and the space inside is utilized as a station and parade ground for military police. We passed through a village where the dogs seemed strongly to object to our presence, then on to an open rolling space jungle surrounded on three sides.

Up to a late hour in the evening we were still free from fog, but when I turned in about 11-15 a line of mist was creeping down towards us from the westward, the tops of the distant hills just showing above it in the moonlight.

Wednesday, 9th December.—The fog was thick, I am told, at 4-30 this morning but at 5-30 lifted suddenly and we got under weigh. At half-past nine we reached Thibeikyan, only waiting for 30 minutes, then on again, passing on our right a fascinating little pagoda covered island, while before us stretched the narrows of the Third Defile.

At 20 minutes to one we reached Kyaukmyaung our, last stopping place before Mandalay. Here we stayed for an hour and a quarter, having wood fuel to take aboard. This delay gave us time to wander through the village and inspect some of the pottery, the principal manufacture of the spot. The chief Pottery is a big place some two miles below our landing place, and passing this on the way down we saw hundreds of big gumlas, some of them being shipped on rafts for export down the river.

Below Kyaukmyaung, at 2-45, we passed our old friend the "Momein" upward bound again for Bhamo. A [illegible] had some bad channels to negotiate in places barely enough water to [illegible].

A Captain's life on one of these river steamers is an anxious one, especially when, as at this time, the water in the river is falling and the stream has not yet taken to its winter channel.

When soundings come down to "ek baum" and your boat is drawing 4ft. 6ins. it does not give you much to come and go on, and in places even this margin is reduced.

I wrote of Kyaukmyaung as our last stopping place before Mandalay, but in this I was wrong. We carried on until 6-15 when, darkness having overtaken us and the channel up to Mandalay being intricate, we dropped anchor. At 8-45 the moon was well up, and we hove up and proceeded. How the Captain and his Burmese pilot managed to pick up the bamboo buoys and keep their channel is a mystery, but they did keep the channel and about 9-30 we swung round to our anchor below the flat at Mandalay. The current here was very strong, slowly we forged up against it and eventually came, in true seamanlike style, to our moorings at 10 p.m.

Saturday, 12th December, 2 p.m.—Left by train for Rangoon.

Sunday, 13th December, 6-15 a.m.—Pegu Station; Chota Hazri and not a banana to be had! To add insult to injury, on the platform just outside my carriage door, several packages of dried "Gnapi"—for all the world like diminitive cakes of native fuel! and the Burmans love to eat it—Phew!!! In the evening a drive to the Boat Club on the small lake—a very pretty sight: Night falling, skiff, outriggers, canoes, a punt, a sailing boat coming in to roost. A line of tall palm trees on the right, clear ahead the still waters of the lake, in the distance wooded slopes—one particularly tall and graceful tree towering up against the sky line.

Monday, 14th December.—An interesting look over Messrs. P. Klier and Co's workshop, where Burmese wood and ivory carving may be seen at its best. While I was there a 6-foot rat snake was killed in the compound, an ugly looking customer with its dark back and yellow belly, but more hideous than harmful.

Tuesday, 15th December.—Having little to do to-day I thought I would renew acquaintance with the Rangoon silk market, which lingered in my memory as a place of pretty girls and dainty silks. I am sorry I went—Perhaps I am blase but certainly the place has changed. The Burma girls seem to have given place to Indian traders, the delicate silks to gaudy colors. way I left after a three minutes' inspection, feeling old and sad at heart.

Wednesday, 16th December.—This afternoon I had a motor drive round the 'Kokine' Lake. A pretty run but very dusty.

Thursday, 17th December.—I went out early to see elephants at timber work. It was well worth seeing. Two were employed in dragging logs, the third, a fine tusker, was carrying and piling. His idea of balance was excellent; seizing a log as he would do at the centre, balancing it on his tusks, with a grip of his trunk to keep it in position—when he would pose for his photograph. So many parts of his body were called into play in his work; he would lift with his trunk and tusks, push with his forehead or his knee, promiscuously take a backward sweep with a forefoot to get a log into position; all the time working in thick, sticky mud in which he sank at least 9 inches.

At about 10 o'clock I went aboard the "Gwalior" bound for Calcutta. At 11-15 we got away and after a short delay at Hastings to pick up the mail proceeded.

Friday, 18th December.—The "Gwalior" pounded along through the night, but at 7-30 this morning the engines were stopped for an hour and a half, when, as I understand, some little condenser trouble matters having been adjusted we went ahead again.

I heard a yarn last night of a lady of Boston—the hub of the universe—who was driving in the outskirts of the city, and came across a milestone engraved "I. M. from Boston". Mistaking the stone for a tombstone, she mused: "I'm from Boston." "How simple but how sufficient."

Of a different class was the Yank who, travelling on the "Mongolia" across the Pacific, went up to the Chief Steward and remarked: "Waal Steward, I guess I've enjoyed this trip fine—ship excellent, cooking top note, attendance good. I've only one complaint to make, your knives are too sharp—

The puzzled Steward asked: "What do you mean Sir?" "I mean, I guess your knives are too sharp. I cut my mouth."

Saturday, 19th December.—A fresh breeze in the morning, dying down to a flat calm in the evening. At 7 p. m. we picked up our pilot off the Sandheads and anchored outside the eastern Channel Light about 9 p. m. I think I must write something about a very distinguished personage, whom I met at one of the Clubs in Rangoon. I do not wish to be too personal, but I must name the name—Maud Emily. It might be thought that the Club in question is a mixed Club, but don't jump to conclusions. Maud Emily is a tortoisebell cat. At meals she will beg like a dog, will catch as well as any dog I have met, and at the word of command will sing for a particularly succulent morsel. It is generally thought that her song is the opening bars of the "Merry Widow," but I'm not a musician and so not a judge. To my ear the song is plaintive, and I think M. E. must have a touch of the Irish in her composition. There is a typical Irish wail about her tune.

I have never seen Maud Emily handle an interloping dog, but I am told that should any stray canine venture within the charmed circle of the dining room he is suddenly assailed by a tornado in fur which leaping on his back from behind, makes every claw felt on its swift passage over his head. The canine turns round to see what has struck him. M. E. repeats the dose, and the dog in every known case, has departed in careless haste, slipping his uncertain way over the polished floor to the nearest door and safety. Maud Emily, long may she live!

Sunday, 20th December.—Away at 4 a. m. we proceeded up the river, the latter portion of our journey being done in slow time as we were early for the tide, and we fetched up safely at our jetty at 2 p. m.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Note by Mr. Bhaskarao Jadhow.

THE word Maratha is familiar to an historian and in the past it was awe-inspiring throughout this vast county of Hindusthan. It is well known how the Maratha power rose. Its renowned founder was the great king, His Majesty Shri Shivaji Chhatrapati, who played his important part as champion of Arya religion and independence from the Mussalman yoke in the seventeenth century. After him by the end or the eighteenth century and after establishing their suzerainty practically over the whole of India, deplorable internal dissensions weakened the Maratha power. In the early part of the nineteenth century the Marathas became subjects of the benign British Government. At present the power of the past is represented by the great Maratha Princes of the Empire, chief among whom are their Highnesses the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Maharajas of Baroda, Gwalior, and Indore. The Marathas form [illegible] nity whic[illegible] a commun[illegible] counts nearly 7 1-2 milion souls in the whole of the Indian Empire, of whom more than 4 1-2 millions are to be found within the Presidency of Bombay alone; and Marathas in large or small numbers are to be found in all other parts of India. Their principal occupations are agriculture and military service. The frugality, skill and industry of the Maratha peasant is proverbial and their military qualities have been recognised from immemorial times. Even now the Maratha horsemanship is unsurpassed according to Major Betham who notes with regret that only one squadron is now enlisted. The race as a whole is backward in education; and ignorance generally makes men liable to be led astray. And hence sometimes one finds the lower ignorant masses of the community unknowingly following the banner of so-called educated demagogues of other communities. Again the word Maratha is sometimes wrongly applied to Brahmans and other castes of the Deccan. But this is improper. The Maratha nation proper does not include these castes and is an absolutely separate race by itself. It is therefore considered necessary to try to better the condition of this historic race, and the Maratha Educational Conference movement was started in 1907 to achieve that end. The second session of the Conference was held on the 30th and 31st of December 1908 at the Town Hall, Bombay. The aims of the Conference are to spread education among the community and thereby improve their status so as to enable them to take their proper place in the Empire. The Maratha proper is by nature peace-loving and loyal and no better proof of the loyalty of the Marathas could be found than that of the great mutiny when the whole nation along with their princes remained loyal to the British Raj.

IMPORTANT INSOLVENCY CASE.

Liabilities 15 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day Mr. Justice Harrington admitted the application on behalf of Mulji Jumna Dass, broker, and Gunny Beg, dealer, to file petitions of insolvency. The liabilities were mentioned as fifteen lakhs, the assets at two lakhs and last year's business over a crore of rupees. The firm is large and well known.

THE INVESTITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

An immense pandal has been erected in Government House compound here for to-morrow's Investiture, which promises to be very brilliant affair. Several rehearsals have already been held. The small sons of the Maharajahs of Moherbanj and Murshidabad will have the honour of acting as pages to the Viceroy.

Sir Charles Bayley and Sir John and Lady Muir Mackenzie arrived here to-day. Sir Lancelot Hare arrives to-morrow.

DACOITIES AT PURNEA.

Further Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Fifteen persons have been arrested at Purnea in connection with the recent dacoities.

INDIAN TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

At their last meeting the Indian Tea Cess Committee agreed to spend £22,000 on advertising Indian tea, £10,000 to be spent in the United States and £12,000 in Europe.

HUMAN ORIGIN.

" That mass man sprung from was a je'ly-lump
Once on a time; he kept an after course
Through fish and insect, reptile bird and beast,
Till he attained to be an ape at last,
Or last but one. And if this doctrine shock
In aught the natural pride . . . . "

YOUR correspondent, "One Present," considers it established as a scientific fact beyond dispute that man is descended from the lower animals. May I ask him if he looks upon De Quatrefages as a representative anthropologist? If so, why does he with his agnostic attitude say, "We are in the dark," as to the origin of man? From what little I have studied, it seems the day is not far distant, when the current teaching about the descent of man from an ape-like animal will be received with just such a smile as is raised by the story of Eve formed out of Adam's rib. Do not the fundamental principles of Darwinism go to show that an organised being cannot be a descendant of another whose development is in an inverse order to its own? A comparative study of the ape and man has brought to light the fact that, in the former the convolutions which form the middle lobe show themselves and are developed in advance of the anterior convolutions which make up the frontal lobe; while in the latter the frontal are the first to meet the eye and those of the middle lobe show later on. Can man in the face of this evidence be taken to be a descendant of the simian type? Why has Sacred History not been recast? Let the pithecoid displace Noah, and the tailed cynocephalus, the tail-less, ape, and the arboreal palæolithic man stand for his three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet. Can any Darwinian give even an approximate definition of the period at which, and the form in which the first man appeared? Why are scientists of note and eminent thinkers rising against this pedigree? There is not a spectacle less engaging than the history of moral struggles which troubled the last years of the learned and austure Uberweg because of the social instincts of the lower animals being regarded of late as clearly the origin of our morals. Düring, the most popular representative of present day materialism in Germany, is very far from the naif credo, with which the inexperience and the levity of the common run of materialists is content. There is not a more vehement adversary than he of the theory of Darwin and of Comte. And it is by scientific reasons more than by moral ones that he in his "Cursus der Philosophie" combats them both. He reproaches the disciples of Comte, for striking a blow at the dignity of reason, in arbitrarily limiti[illegible] by their distinction of the knowable and [illegible] knowable the power of human underst[illegible]e un[illegible] theories of selection and of vital co[illegible]anding. The [illegible] are with every day more [illegible]ccurrence, which sophisms in his eyes, invente[illegible]reatened, are but and legitmising the reign o[illegible]d for justifying chance, and haughty advocate o[illegible] force. This impatient and hit very hard the[illegible] mechanism has hit home seem the most fa[illegible] mechanical doctrines, which lism. Thou[illegible]vourable to the design of materia[illegible] templated [illegible]gh Darwin had probably never con[illegible] levsky [illegible] such widely stretched conclusions Dan[illegible] ti[illegible] and Quatrefages have upset his natural selec[illegible] theory completely and without appeal. Isn't it a mere device of rhetoric to credit it with the power of originating species? Is it an entity? What is it beyond being a convenient phrase to describe the mode of the survival of the fit? Is it a power or a pure myth? Why is there the utmost misconception about it among modern thinkers? Why do Dr. Richardson in England, Baron Hallenbach in Germany, and Dr. Bourges in Paris resort to the Life Principle without naming it? Isn't it because they cannot reconcile the teachings of physical and spiritual evolution? The true cause of organic life is the tendency of spirit to manifest in substantial forms, to clothe itself in substantial reality. It is the highest form which contains the complete explanation of the lowest; never the reverse. The modern evolutionist symbolises as Shakespeare says, that "proud man" who

" Drest in a little brief authority;
" Most ignorant of what he is most assured,
" His glassy essence like an angry ape,
" Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
" As make the angels weep."

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Had your correspondent of Saturday "One Present" been content to restrict himself to matters of physical science, and to reason within his own domain, one might perhaps have borne with him even had his theories seemed to run sometimes a little in advance of his facts. But not satisfied with doing this, he must needs cross the border to indulge in a wanton attack upon what is no less a real science than is physical science, and one which is based upon its own independent and sufficient facts. In this attack upon theology he is doing, "mutatis mutandis," the very thing of which he so bitterly complains—I will not stop here to consider on what insufficient grounds—of others doing in respect of that of which he regards himself the representative, and for which he would claim alone the name of science. No scientist, rightly and truly entitled to be so called, will nowadays claim such a monopoly for so good a word, and "One Present" in doing it is well on his way to real antiquity himself. I will claim as on my side a name which all true science is bound to respect as that of a profound thinker and true scientist—namely the late George Romanes. This great philosopher and accurate scientist, after a period of twenty-five years, during which he deeply weighed the great questions in respect of which "One Present" so confidently and airily gives us the benefit of his assertions—not seeing the light all at once, and passing for a while through a period of scepticism—came finally to a reasoned conclusion in favour of the theology he had once rejected, and received the Blessed Sacrament before his death. Some of your readers may not know of a little book, which can be obtained now in a six penny edition from Messrs. Longmans, entitled, "Thoughts on Religion," which contains the last and most matured thoughts of this eminent scientist and philosopher, which in their written form he entrusted to a friend for publication when his intentions of giving them himself to the world were frustrated by the approach of death. George Romanes was perfectly at home in all the modern scientific departments of comparative anatomy, geology, palæontology, archæology, biology, embryology, and all the rest of them, which your correspondent. "One Present" flings at our heads. I do not quote George Romanes here solely for the greatness of his name, but yet the more because of the cogency of the grounds of reason which he puts forward for his conclusions. George Romanes came to recognize that over and above physical facts, there are no less facts of spiritual consciousness and of religious intuition which the true scientist and the "pure" agnostic can no more venture to disregard than he can ignore physical facts. The domains of the two are distinct; their facts are independently assured; and there is no quarrel between them. Even the subject of Adam and Eve and the Fall are not passed over or neglected in the treatise I refer to.

Perhaps what I have ventured to write above may also suffice for your correspondent "Matungawalla," in whom "One Present" seems to have found in your to-day's issue a somewhat apt disciple, and who possibly may not mind telling us how, on the grounds of science as understood by himself, he becomes aware of a "next" world, to which he makes allusion? Or, is he here only using inexact language? If so, is this his qualification for posing as an exponent of science?—Yours, etc.,

J. HENRY LORD.

February 8.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last "One Present" is surprised to read in the "Catholic Examiner" the statement that "if a Catholic foolish enough is found to say that the flint implements discovered are freaks of nature, street boys would be set at him." Evidently pleased with the sentence, your correspondent at once presents a culprit for execution:—"Let me refer the writer of the passage to one Catholic at least, the Revd. Von Hammerstein, S. J., who in his book called Edgar does maintain this. "Now I am not the writer of the article in the "Examiner"; but I am at one with him in the belief that there are certain misdemeanours which deserve that street boys should be set at the perpetrators thereof. However, before we allow boys to indulge in this kind of sport, we should make absolutely certain that we have not got hold of the wrong man. Will, therefore, your correspondent be kind enough to indicate edition, chapter, and page of "Edgar" where he has made his incriminating find.—Yours, etc.,

A. SEITHER, S. J.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY,—ARRIVALS February 8.—Lieut. Allsup, 31st Mount. Batty, from Dehra Dun.
Maj. Drake-Brockman, 39th G. Rifles, from Lansdowne.
Lieut. Berney-Worgan, 20th D. Horse, from England.
Capt. Campbell Ross, 20th D. Horse, from Engl[illegible]nd.
Maj. Grinshaw, 84th Punj, from England.
Capt. Wilson, East Surrey Regt., from M[illegible]ow.
Lieut. Brett, 7th Gurkhas, from Que[illegible]ta.
Maj. Cray R. A. from Kirkee.
Lieut. Marroott, 12th Pion[illegible], from Penang.
Lieut. Beaumont, King'[illegible]s Rl. Rifles, from Jubhulpore.
Lieut. Ashworth, [illegible] Army Clothing Dept., from Kamptee.
DEPARTU[illegible], February 8.—Lieut. Berney Worgan 20th D[illegible]. Horse, to Bangalore.
Capt. [illegible] Campbell Ross, 20th D. Horse, to Bangalore.
Ma[illegible]j. Grimshaw 84th Punjabis, to Hangu.
Capt. Wilson, East Surrey Regt., to England.
Maj. Jones, 113rd Inft. to Aden.
Lieut. Thornhill, 24th Punjabis, to Saugor.
Lieut. Brett, 7th Gurkhas, to England.
Capt. Lareday, 75th R. G. A. to England.
Maj. Cray R. A. to Kirkee.
Lieut. Allsup, 31st Mountain Batty, to England.
Maj. Drake Brockman, 39th G. Rifles, to England.
Maj. Ainesbury, S. and T. Corps, to Nowshera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

It is stated that the 5th Royal Irish Lancers are to be stationed at Nowshera in the autumn; and also that the 17th Lancers relieve the 1st Royal Dragoons at Lucknow.

A change in the tenure of Command and Staff appointments is notified in Indian Army Orders. In future the tenure of the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff will not exceed five years and that of all other Command and seconded staff appointments will be four years, except in the case of administrative appointments held by officers of the Army Medical and Veterinary Services, whose tenure will remain as at present. The new rule applies only to officers appointed subsequent to 31st December 1907.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Abolition from 1st April Next.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

The text of the despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the abolition of the Military Supply Department, arrived to-day. It sanctions the arrangements proposed by the Government of India and suggests the 1st April next for giving them effect.

Under these arrangements the Ordnance Department and the Military Works Department become divisions at Army Headquarters; the Remount Department is absorbed in the Quartermaster-General's division and the Marine is placed under the Army Department, the staff of the latter being increased by two officers.

The details are now being worked out at Army Headquarters and in the Army Department, and some twenty members of the clerical establishment of the Supply Department, who become surplus, have been informed that their services will not be required after 1st April next.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Honorary Magistrate Indicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 8.

On behalf of the local Government, an application has been made to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh to prosecute, for perjury, Chaudhri Nasrat Ali Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and member of the Lucknow Board. Nasrat Ali, it will be remembered, was chief witness in a recent sensational will suit in which he swore that he attested a will said to have been executed by one Kuar Narindra Bahadur Rai Bahadur and that he attested it at Sandila on a certain date. In the course of hearing of the case it was proved that Nasrat Ali attended a meeting of the Lucknow Municipality on the day he swore he was in Sandila, and accordingly the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh rejected this evidence and declared the will to be false.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Yet another candidate has entered the field for the seat in the Bengal Council which Mr. Kalipada Bose is about to vacate in the person of Babu Nalinaksha Bose, pleader, Burdwan.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of two Assistant Superintendents in the Natural History section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, with some improvement in the pay of these posts. The pay of the Superintendent is also increased.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICAN DEFENCES.

Further Fortification for the Pacification Coast.

London, January 24.

President Roosevelt has forwarded to the United States Congress the General Staff's recommendation for the establishment of fortifications at San Pedro Harbour (on the Californian coast to the south of Los Angeles). The ground for the recommendation is that without such fortifications it would be impossible to prevent an Oriental Power landing at Los Angeles 100,000 men within a month of hostilities developing, and 300,000 within two months. The War Department declares that the projected fortifications have no connection with the recent Japanese troubles.

The United States House of Representatives has voted funds for the construction of two huge battleships.

Collision in the Atlantic.

A HUGE LINER SUNK.

The steamer "Republic" (15,738 tons), belonging to the White Star Line, collided yesterday with an unknown vessel in a dense fog off Nantucket Island (near the coast of Massachusetts).

The "Republic" sank but all on [illegible] board were saved.

Girl Injured in Motor Accident.

DAMAGES AGAINST AN AUSTRALIAN.

At the Berks Assizes yesterday J. H. Fox, described as an Australian grazier, was ordered to pay a girl £400 for disfiguring her in a motor accident.

Socialism.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AS AUTHOR.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., has resigned the secretaryship of the Parliamentary Committee of the Labour Party, in order to devote himself to the writing of further books on Socialism. He, however, retains the secretaryship of the Labour Party.

Galway Outrages.

POLICE CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD.

While two emergency men were engaged yesterday in broad daylight under the protection of Constable McGoldrick, in rebuilding the walls of a farmhouse, from which the tenants had been evicted on Lord Clanricarde's estate, at Craghwell, in Galway, they received wounds from gunshots fired from behind a hedge.

Constable McGoldrick, who pursued the assailants was shot dead. Subsequently a blacksmith and two farmers were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrages.

A Sergeant's Skull Fractured.

During a division of land at Peterswell, in Galway, yesterday, some tenants quarrelled. The police intervened, and Sergeant Coghlan received a blow which fractured his skull. One man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Australian Commonwealth.

MR. WATSON ON CENTRALISATION.

Mr. J. C. Watson, ex-leader of the Commonwealth Labour Party, in the course of an interview at Durban yesterday, warned the South African National Convention against following Australia's example in allowing sovereignty to the large States He thought the Central Parliament should have much greater control. Australians would be better off if they had a far more centralised Constitution. He attributed little weight to the objection that this might cause a neglect of local demands.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Times" states that Mr. Watson's advice is not entirely palatable to Natal, but it is wholy in accordance with the views of the majority of the Convention.

Rugby Football.

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Trade report on emigration during 1908 states that the class of emigrant that left for New South Wales was of a superior type.

League Team Beaten.

Yesterday the Australian League team (professionals) were defeated by the Northern Union by three goals three tries to one goal one try. Fifteen thousand spectators witnessed the contest. The Australians were completely outclassed, their combination being uncertain, whereas the English three-quarters were brilliant. They passed with precision and were faster than the Australians. At the end of the first half the Northern Union had scored eight points and the Australians nil. The visitors improved in the second half, Messenger scoring and converting a try.

Californian Anti-Asiatic Feeling.

THE HOSTILITY TO THE JAPANESE.

A Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on the strength of experience gained by a recent visit to Japan, yesterday unanimously petitioned the Californian Legislature to defeat the Anti-Japanese Bills. The Committee stated it was convinced of the absolute good faith of the Mikado and his Government regarding the restriction of emigration to the United States.

Mr. G. W. Smalley, "Times" correspondent at New York, declares that San Francisco is indulging in wanton mischief-making, dictated solely for local party purposes, since the number of Japanese leaving the United States is considerably greater than the number arriving.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of a large number of American newspapers, demands that the United States battleship fleet shall return to the Pacific and be kept there since complications are developing which threaten war.

An Ocean Incident.

VIOLENT CAPTAIN PLACED IN CHAINS.

On Thursday it was announced that the British barque "Calluna" had been towed into Falmouth on the previous day, the crew having become mutinous owing to the alleged misconduct of the captain.

It now transpires that owing to Captain Young, the master of the vessel, having become incapacitated through delirium tremens, the "Calluna" steered an erratic course to 60 miles beyond the Lizard. The captain then became so violent that the chief mate, after grappling with him, placed him in chains and lowered him into the lazarette. The crew subsequently insisted upon the vessel returning to port.

Captain Young is being medically treated at Falmouth, and the "Calluna" has been handed over to another master.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

The Mazagon Meeting.

THE following is the text of the paper read by the Rev. Father Langmore at the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union.

I propose first to speak of the value of lay co-operation and then secondly of the difficulty in getting such co-operation.

It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the lay work now being carried on in the Church. It is the more apparent if we compare the Church of to-day with the Church as described by Mr. Overton in his able history of "The Church of England in the Eighteenth Century." After the stir of Methodism when laymen were to the fore, and the Evangelical School, again apathy crept over the Church. Tractarianism came and did more than rouse it, it awakened the slumbering Church; and now, thank God, she is up and doing. It would have been a poor revival if it had only affected the clergy, but one of the remarkable things about the Oxford Movement is the way it has aroused the laity. To-day we see Guilds, Societies, Unions multiplied many times over in every diocese of the English Church. The Church of England Working Men's Society, the Guild of the Holy Standard for Soldiers, St. Luke's Guild for Medical Men: St. Andrew's Brotherhood: Servants of the Sanctuary; Guild of Aid; Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, and many others, are all [illegible] co-operating in the work of the clergy.

Again, since the commencement of the Tractarian Movement, we have laymen striking out new professional lines for themselves whereby they may co-operate in the work of the Church. The study of Church law has been taken up. There are canonists among the laity as well as among the clergy. Church architecture has been revived in all its purest styles. And this almost entirely by laymen. It is to them we owe the conception of our very beautiful mordern churches and the magnificent restoration of our Cathedrals. We owe it to them because ths laity have supplied the money and have designed and executed the work. Again, laymen have had much to do with the revival of Church music. It is the laity, who rallying around their Church have by associations defended her against hostile attacks; who by their stand in Parliament and out of Parliament, have checked anti-Church Legislation. Had it not been for them there can be no doubt that the Church in England would ere now have been both disestablished and disendowed, Besides architects, artists, painters of glass-designers, doctors giving their services free in dispensaries and hospitals, there is a whole phalanx of school teachers in Church schools like Denston and Bloxham, of Church wardens really backing up their clergy, of acolytes, servers, choirmen and Sunday school teachers. And moreover there are to be found laymen doing spiritual work as lay readers and preachers. A layman it is who now is carrying on a purity campaign amongst officers and men in the Army. In the first parish where I worked, the Lord Mayor of London, being also a lay reader licensed by the Bishop of Oxford, used to come down on Sundays and take the services for the navvies in a mission district.

Then "too" we must remember the women's work. How highly it is prized may be seen by the efforts Bishops are continually making all over the world to get women to undertake organized work in their dioceses. As an instance I may mention that I was once commissioned by a Bishop in the West Indies to try and procure him Sisters to work in his diocese. I applied, it was 19 years ago, to 16 different sisterhoods in England, but from all came the same response. "Very sorry, but we are constantly refusing fresh work in different parts, as we already have more than we can do properly."

It does not seem necessary to enlarge further on the value of lay co-operation. It is everywhere apparent. It is because we know its value we could wish there was yet more of it; much more of it. For take any congregation anywhere, how many more of its members might actively co-operate in Church work than actually do so?

When we pray the prayer or hear the words read in the Gospel "Send forth labourers into the harvest" we usually think of the clergy or refer the words to missionaries. But we surely are not meant to confine the words only to them. Every priest and layman owns alike a common mother, the Church of Christ, and both should work for her.

A soldier's profession is to serve his country in a certain way, the profession of arms; but that does not monopolize all the service to be done for one's country. The judge, the M.P., the city alderman, the manufacturer paying his large share of the taxes, the farmer growing, his wheat, may all be serving their country. In like manner besides the clergy there are to-day a larger number than ever before of professional and business men who—to quote the words of our Bishop—"give their trained professional skill, built up upon years of experience to the service of religion." But still it is of course true as we have said, that the vast majority of laymen are necessarily engaged in purely secular work, the question is could not they be induced to co-operate in some way?

Now when we face this question we find three different classes of people mention three different difficulties in the way. The difficulty propounded by each is characteristic.

First, there is newspaper difficulty, set forth constantly in the Press, namely "the clericalism of the clergy." They would for the most part accept the dictum of a witty Dean of St. Paul's that mankind is divided into men, women and clergy, and they assert men are repelled by the clericalism of these clergy. Now, if the clergy are playing the part of Diotrophes "seeking preeminence," if they are "lording it over God's heritage," one is at once ready to endorse the opinions of the editors. But such clergy are certainly few and far between.

But "Clericalism" is used as a milder form of the word "Sacerdotalism," and this again often as an equivalent of the word "Priestcraft," which our dictionaries define as the "Strategem, fraud, impositions of priests," and these, we are told, repel the clergy. This opinion need not delay us.

"Clericalism" again in the lips of others means the officialism of the clergy. The continual acting as representative officers of a Church system. And the laity, I fully believe, generally dislike a man who acts simply as the officer of the Church. Just as we know the private soldier avoids as far as he can, the officer who is only his superior and is unknown as a fellow soldier or a fellow man. The priest is something more than the officer of the Church. He is on the one hand the representative of the people before God, one of themselves, to receive and represent from them to God, to be their spokesman. He is their lips, their hands. So St. Paul says "the bread which *we* break" "the cup which *we* bless," and so too in the prayer in our liturgy "here *we* offer and present." But further still he is God's representative; God's steward; holding the highest office conferred on man on earth. And he must never forget he is a priest for ever, and must never therefore divest himself of the office. But this may be without officialism.

I believe that just as we like a soldier who is every inch a soldier, and yet is none the less a good father and brother, so men like a priest to be every inch a priest. "Repelled by Clericalism!" I do not believe men are repelled by men like Father Gardner, Canon Butler of Wantage or Father Dolling. The layman wants not merely an organizer or leader in social and philanthropic matters, but a spiritual adviser who partakes of the character of the great High Priest and is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, a sympathizer and intercessor, who without presumption speaks as the oracle of God. The more thorough the priest the less be will repel. The clergy will never repel the laity by their priest-like-ness.

The second difficulty is that which the priest himself suggests in the way of the co-operation of the laity, viz., that the layman is too often so wholly ignorant not only of the history of his Church, and of ecclesiastical matters generally, but even of the principles of his religion. I remember the appalling ignorance of a good and regular Churchman who when asked by an intelligent and friendly Mahomedan concerning the Christian doctrine of the Holy Trinity, floundered hopelessly in depths of heresy. And ignorance breeds prejudice. I can remember a West of England newspaper indignantly holding up the clergy of a certain place, who wore their cassocks out of doors, for "practising celibacy openly in the streets."

But are not the clergy to a large extent to blame? When a schoolmaster complains of the ignorance of some of his boys that they will not read, etc., we sympathise. But if he condemns eight-tenths of the school, we suspect that there is something wrong with his system of teaching. Clergy have to do with the general education of a great many boys. They prepare [illegible] for confirmation, deliver continued sermons in Church, still the ignorance remains. Some fault there is no doubt in the clergy. We have not an interesting way of teaching, or we take too much for granted as already known, And with our theological terms preach over people's heads. But on the other hand it still remains that there is great ignorance on the part of the laity and that they are to a great extent responsible for it. If asked concerning the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, Communion of Saints, Everlasting Punishment, Grounds of Belief in the Sacramental System, Inspiration of the Bible, concerning Divorce Courts, Episcopal Stipends, the Apostolic Succession, by either a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian, or as to the morality of the O. T. in the extermination of inhabitants, etc., if asked concerning any of these or similar point, would the ordinary layman be able to give a reasonable and convincing answer? Most would be diffident because all too conscious of their own limitations. If more sure of their ground, if greater knowledge of the principles of their faith and of Church matters they would care for their faith and Church more; and would be able the better to help the cause of their Holy Faith and Church. If a man feels he is being of real help he will soon become enthusiastic and wish to render more help. Whereas the laity are often of so much less moral force as Church champions and representatives than they might as good earnest communicants be, for the simple reason that they have not studied their faith and are therefore unable to give a reason for it. To be useful co-operators then in Church work, men must be intelligent churchmen. What is the remedy? First, more members in our Guilds, Brotherhoods, and a more active programme for the Guilds. In his last annual address to his diocese the Bishop of Springfield (Father Osborn S.S.J.E.) tells of a Layman's Missionary League in Buffalo consisting of 43 names. They were all licensed lay readers holding services in small towns and villages round Buffalo. Last year 985 services were held. Out of their work had grown several self-supporting parishes. So too in the Diocese of Pittsurg there is a Laymen's League which holds services and does school work and is delivering 22 lectures this winter.

The third difficulty is that sometimes advanced by Laymen themselves. That they are allowed so little voice in Church affairs, they cannot be expected to take an interest in them. Surely this is overstating the case. Is it not a fact that the laity have much more voice in ecclesiastical matters than people realize? No priest or deacon can be ordained without the consent, twice asked, of the laity. The Bishops are appointed or elected by them. The Prayer Book cannot be altered in the least degree without their sanction through Parliament. Indeed Parliament, i. e. the laity, from 1717 to 1837, silenced the voice of the Church in her convocations. To-day there is the House of Laymen in England, the House of Representatives in America, which sit and consult alongside of the clerical houses. There are diocesan conferences at which they read papers, bring forward motions, and vote equally with the clergy. Indeed as the report of the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury said, there is "given to Christian people, as such, a very large and real, though secondary, place. . . . in the whole guidance, and government, and practical administration of the Church of Christ." It is for the laity to ascertain what as laymen, or church wardens etc., are their powers, and then for them to exercise them disinterestedly, conscientiously for the glory of God and the good of the Church.

It was said by the Wise Man, that "of the making of books there is no end." He might to-day have said that of the reading of the papers there is no end. Yet each paper should have its end, and that a practical one. I should indeed be thankful if the outcome of this paper was to make some laymen realize how his co-operation in Church work is valued, and consider if he could not co-operate, and get others to co-operate, still more in the future.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Charges Amended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

At the Alipore Conspiracy trial, to-day, before the hearing was resumed, the Court amended the charges under sections 121 and 121 (A), the accused to be now charged with conspiracy among themselves and with other persons, both known and unknown. This, it was explained, is to meet the fact that accused are now charged with abetting others who are not charged, some of them having absconded while others have not yet been prosecuted.

Mr. Norton mentioned the names of Subodh Mullick, Abinash Chandra Chuckerbutty, Hurish Chunder Ghose, Tara Nath Roy, Chowdhury Chundra, Kanto Chuckerbutty and Mohini Mohun Mazumdar in this connection and undertook to furnish the defence with copies of amended charges, also with lists of forty-one fresh witnesses.

Mr. Dass gave notice of objection to these fresh witnesses being called.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

Special Council Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

A special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held here to-day at which the Reform Scheme is understood to have been discussed. A telegraphic despatch goes home on this subject within the next few days.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

First Day.

THE Bombay Horse Show, which opened yester on the Marine Lines maidan under the distinguish patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke, H. E. George Warrender and H. H. Major-General Pertap Singh, proved a great success, thanks the exertions of the Committee and particula of the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and Captain W. C. Cro The enclosure tastefully decorated with flags g a very lively appearance. The attendance g larger as evening drew near, and among those p sent were Their Excellencies Sir George and L Warrender, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The police arrangeme which were very ably carried out, were in the ha of Inspectors Shaw, Copping and Guider. T show was pronounced by all to be the best one e seen in Bombay. The entries were quite good a the different events were very keenly contested. T animals were generally declared to be better th those in previous years.

The following were the officials.

General Committee:—H. E. Sir George Warre der, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Sir Ja setji Jejeebhoy, Lieutenant-Colonel Mead, t Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. R. S. Powval Mr. J. L. Symons, Prince Kumar Shri Vyjaysinh of Palitana, Mr. D. N. Graham, Lieutenant-Colon G. Bull, Mr. H. C. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel J S. Forbes, Captain Greig, Mr. L. Robertson, Cap tain Rundle, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, M Mathuradas Goculdas, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed Mr. Ananji Nanji, Mr. Ali bin Talib, aud Mr R. M Harter.

Local Executive Committee:—Major F. D. Hunt the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. T. L. Robert Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. F. A. Prevost, th Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Mr. A. Forbes, an the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor.

Stewards:—Mr. B. H. Alderson, Mr. A. Forbes Mr. T. D. Moore, Mr. R. G. Baldock, Mr. C. G. Stileman, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Mr. L. Barraclough, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. P. Hearson, and Mr. H. B. Saxby.

Judges:—Colonel P. K. Beaver, Major N. W. Haig, Captain Meynell, Mr. J. D. Scott, and Colonel Broome, A.V.D. Hon. Veterinary Surgeon—Mr. J. Crawford. Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers—The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor and Captain W. C. Crosse.

SECTION E.—CLASS XIX.—Arab and Country-bred Polo Ponies.

Judges: Major N. W. Haig and Captain Meynell.
Capt H M Davie's ch a h Kagal 1
Mr A K Graham's ch a g Airthrey 2
Capt H M Davie's ch a h Sirius 3

SECTION B.—CLASS IV.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, Heavy Weights up to 14 stone and over.

Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott, Mr. F. A. Prevost.
Mr Denso's b aus g Sir Walter 1
Mr T L Roberts' bl aus g Sentiment...... 2

SECTION B.—CLASS V.—English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2, Medium Weights up to from 12 to 14 stone.

Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott, Mr. F. A. Prevost.
Capt J L Meyer's br aus g Battle.......... 1
Mrs Priestley's b aus g Seagull.......... 2
Mr M.S. Captain's b aus g King Olaf 3

SECTION E.—CLASS XX.—English and Colonial Polo Ponies.

Judges: Major N. W. Haig, Captain Meynell.
Capt. G. Lucas's b aus m Pearl.......... 1
Capt. A. Gale's b aus g Burnside.......... 2
Capt. Lucas's b aus m.......... 3

SECTION B.—CLASS VI.—English and Colonia Hunters over 14-2, Light Weights up to under 12 stone.

Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott, Mr. F. A. Prevost.
Lt. Col. J. Forbes's b aus m Polly.......... 1
Mr. M. N. Hogg's br aus g Goldfinder... 2
Mr. R.M. Phillips's ch aus g Touchstone. 3
Thirteen competed.

SECTION C.—CLASS XIV.—Hacks Arabs and C. Bs.

Judges: Major N. W. Haig, Captain Meynell.
Mr. J. Skelton's b ch m Nobbs and Mr. H. G. W. Meikle's g a h Grand Slam, both firsts.

SECTION B.—CLASS VII.—English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under.

Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott, Mr. F. A. Prevost.
Mr. C. A. Beatty's b aus g Verdict 1
Mrs. J. L. Meyer's ch aus m Claudine.... 2
Mrs. Dyson's b aus m Dilemma.......... 3

SECTION C.—CLASS XI.—Hacks, must be the property of a gentleman resident in Bombay or neighbourhood, who possesses no other horse of any description.

Judges—Major N. W. Haig and Capt. Meynell
Mr. W. H. Michael's b aus m Careso...... 1

SECTION D—CLASS XVII—Ladis Horses, English and Colonial, over 14-2.

Judges: Mr. J. D. Scott and Mr F. A. Prevost.
Captain J. L. Meyer's br aus g Battle... 1
Mrs. Priestley's b aus g Seagull.......... 2
Mrs. Dyson's ch aus g David 3

SECTION D.—CLASS XXX.—Jumping Competition, Horses.

Judges:—Major N W Haig, Captain Meynell, Mr. J D Scott and Mr F A Prevost.
Mr C F Stevens's ch aus g Donald.......... 1
Mr C A Beatty's br aus g Verdict.......... 2
Mr A K Graham's b w g Spartan.......... 3

SECTION F.—CLASS XXV.—English and Colonial 14-2 and under in single harness.

Judges:—Major N W Hagsi and Captain Meynell.
Mr A Framji's ch eng m Iona.......... 1
Mr Ananji Nanji's br eng g Noby.......... 2

SECTION F.—CLASS XXIV.—English and Colonial over 14-2 in single harness.

Judges:—Major N W Haig and Captain Meynell.
Mr M Goculdas's ch eng m Sunshine ... 1
Mr D J Tata's br eng g Conquest.......... 2

SECTION F.—CLASS XXIX.—Best Complete Turn-out.

Judges:—Major N W Haig and Captain Meynell.
Mr M Goculdas's ch eng m Sunshine and ch eng m May Queen.......... 1
Mr B S Powala's b aus m Pallas and b aus m Pomona.......... 2

THE NUNDYDROOG FIRE.

No Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

There is no improvement in the fire at the Nundydroog Mine, Kolar Gold Field, though efforts have been continuous to reach and subdue it. Skip yesterday managed to get down to 900 feet level, until which no fire was met, but here it is still burning. Smoke and bad air make work impossible, smoke still issuing from the mouth of the shaft. As long as this is this case it is hopeless making any attempts to work underground. Twenty days have elapsed since the fire started, the longest period any fire has been known to last on this field. There cannot be much left for it to feed now.

BY THE WAY.

FOREST LAND IN ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE.

In connexion with the Report of the Afforestation Commission some figures given by Professor Weiss, of Manchester University, the other day are of special interest. In contrast with the small acreage of our own woodland in Britain (considerably less than 3,000 acres) Germany owns some 10,000,000 acres of state forests, which bring in a profit of about 11s an acre, and are said to give employment to nearly 200,000 people. The private woodland under cultivation in Great Britain amounted in 1905 to 2,769,000 acres, and the total for the British Isles was 3,069,375 acres. Still these larger figures of private woods do not bring up the area of forest land to anything like the propostion of other European countries. The percentage of area under timber is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Austria	32
Germany	26
France	17
Holland...	8
Denmark	7
England...	5·2
Scotland	4·6
Wales	3·9
Ireland	1·5

Nearly about 10 per cent, of our imports of timber are of a nature which could not be grown in England.

TELEGRAPHISTS' CRAMP.

Telegraphists' cramp, which has just been included under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is one of the most curious and interesting of diseases. Telegraphists' cramp properly so called is a disease which afflicts the sender. Its main symptom, as described by telegraphists, is an inability to form certain letters of the code. Apparently the disease has a mental side; operators say that they become "conscious" of certain letters, and once they are "conscious" it becomes increasingly difficult to form them correctly. Letters in the Morse code are formed, of course, of combinations of "dots" and "dashes" the operator tapping with his finger the key of the machine. The physical effect of this mental difficulty is to induce a sort of paralysis of the operating hand—a paralysis which in extreme cases ends in stiffening the fingers so that they are useless for the very delicate and skilful work.

"THE NEWS."

It was the Saturday night life-class, writes a correspondent, and the students were all at their easels. In the centre, on a raised platform, with the light focussed on his tawny body, stood the model. But something was evidently wrong with him. "Keep your head up, Poppi" (his real name was Giovanni Popolini), cried one student. "Don't fidget so much," added another. "And please 'do' look pleasant," suggested a third. At last the Professor had to interfere. "Why, man, you're shivering. Get down and warm yourself, Ten minutes' rest, gentlemen," he added turning to the students, and the class broke up into knots of eager talkers. Poppi got into his wrap and sat down by the fire still shivering, "What's up old chap?" I asked. He tried to speak and stopped. At last he got it out. "Eets zee news," he said; "zee news of zee deesaster." Then he added. "I was from—Reggio," and I understood. Then he told his story—of his coming to England as an accordion-boy years ago; of the hard life, the poor food, and the constant beatings at the hands of his master; of how he rebelled and ran away; and, finally, of how he had risen by degrees from window-cleaner to ice-cream vendor, and now to artists' model. But his thoughts always went back to his mother and brothers in the old home. "Are they still there?" I asked. "Ai-e," he whimpered, "how can I tell? I not write for years and they—never." At this point our conversation was interrupted by the Professor. "Time's up," he said and Poppi remounted the platform took up his pose and work recommenced.

WIRELESS WEATHER SCOUTS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The wireless reports of the state of the atmosphere in mid-Atlantic which the British Meteorological Council, with the co-operation of the captains of the big liners, will in future receive several times a day, should considerably improve the official forecasts. The immense land and sea area which is covered by the network of stations in touch with the American Weather Bureau enables the American "Clerk of the Weather" to maintain, in his daily predictions, a degree of accuracy hitherto impossible in our own forecasts, dependent, as they have been, on data collected from so small a radius. Now, however, the branch observatory on Valentia Island will, in effect be shifted thousands of miles westward; and though reliable forecasts a month ahead—which the United States is anticipating—are not, we presume, in Dr. Shaw's plans for 1909, the prophecies sent out nightly from Victoria-street are likely to agreeably astonish us in future.

WHAT SOCIETY READS.

It is a mistake, according to Mr. Raymond Blathwayt, "to imagine that Society people, or the 'smart set,' are mindless, ignorant idiots; on the contrary, they are the very reverse"; and in an interview which he had with Mr. A. L. Humphreys, of Hatchard's, published in "Great Thoughts," we are told who are Society's "chief intellectual and spiritual pastors and masters in the opening years of the twentieth century." Said Mr. Humphreys: The novelists come first, both with men and women. Hichens, Galsworthy, E. F. Benson, Mary Cholmondeley, Maurice Hewlett, Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, W. W. Jacobs Jack London, Lucas Malet, Miss A. D. Sedgwick, Elinor Glyn—these are their favourite novelists. But then of course many society people specialise in their reading. Psychic literature nowadays is wonderfully popular—Christian Science, Spiritualism—and so "John Silence" has had a great vogue, as also have F. W. Bain's adaptations of Eastern stories .... Arthur Machen's books are very popular.—An enormous number of young Society women and girls are keen readers of Walter Pater and R. L. Stevenson's writings and George Meredith. As to poetry Browning and Tennyson have, according to Mr. Humphreys, "subsided." "Swinburne and Rossetti survive."

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

As regards religion, Mr. Humphreys says, "the larger portion of Society, or that portion of it which makes itself heard and felt, is not seriously religious or orthodox in any sense of the word as England generally understands it": Maeterlinck has practically preached a new gospel to Society. But there has been a remarkable decrease in the sale of religious books during the last ten years. "Omar Khayyam" takes the place of older teachers with many of them, and Marcus Aurelius. Englishmen, Mr. Humphreys adds, are more unchangeably sportsmen than they are anything else. "There are," he said "thousands of upper-class Englishmen who never open a book who still come in here for 'Handley Cross,' Jorrock's or Sponge's 'Sporting Tour.'" He tells of one customer who said the other day that he had never read any other book in his life than "Handley Cross," and never wanted to.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SATURDAY AT THE RACES.

A large and fashionable crowd attended the races on Saturday where the wind was very trying but the coolness it brought made up for the annoyance of having to hold on to one's hat. There were many pretty dresses, Mrs. Meyer in pale blue and white striped silk being one of the smartest. Lady Maud Warrender had on a tussa coat and skirt, Mrs. Mead was in white muslin which looked fresh and her pretty blue ribbon sash and hat were smart. Mrs. Hepper was in blue, Mrs. Turner in brown, Mrs. Forbes in mauve and a large mauve hat, Miss Beaman had a pale green "Mercy Widow" coat and hat to match, Mrs. Prevost a lovely white linen beautifully embroidered and a black and red hat. Miss Fellowes was in white and black, Miss May in white and a brown hat. Mrs. Harter in white and mauve. One lady appeared in so big a hat it was impossible to see underneath it, but it was trimmed with most exquisite pink ostrich feathers. Another lady had on a pretty red and white striped dress which was very becoming, while a girl in a pretty pink hat looked well, her white dress also deserving notice. Miss Muriel Heaton came in a smart white serge coat and skirt and a pretty bright green hat with red roses. Mrs. Wadia was in white muslin and a brown feathered hat. I am glad to see that ostrich feathers are so much in fashion as it means that other feathers which cause such cruel destruction of smaller but no less beautiful birds, will not be so much in vogue. The totalizator, started last week, is a great attraction to the ladies, who are to be seen standing around it and making use of it. I am afraid the cool weather is gradually leaving us but it has been such a wonderfully pleasant season that it is scarcely fair to grumble at the heat that is coming all too soon.

W. A.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Position of "Free Fooders."

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION.

The differences which have arisen between the Tariff Reformers and those members of the Unionist Party who adhere to Free Trade have become more acute during the week and found expression in London, on Jan 23 in vigorous speeches delivered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain on the one side and Lord Robert Cecil on the other.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., speaking at the annual meeting of the East Worcestershire Liberal Unionist Association at Birmingham last night said he considered it certain that no Unionist member would be returned for any of the Midland constituencies who was not a hearty and loyal supporter of the policy of fiscal reform as enunciated by Mr. Balfour in Birmingham. (Applause).

It was very easy to exaggerate the amount of difference which existed in their ranks. He thought it was confined to very few people—(hear, hear); no doubt in some cases they were conspicuous people, but it did not spread to the mass of the party, who would expect and require that the representatives whom they send to Parliament should loyally support Mr. Balfour in the heavy task which he had undertaken.

No Unionist Government was possible except on a Tariff Reform basis, and none of the leaders, who had supported Mr. Balfour's declaration and had preached his policy up and down the country, could take office or retain office on any other terms or conditions. (Applause.)

Whoever might be the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next Unionist Government, his first Budget would and must mark a definite separation from our old fiscal traditions. It would and must enter upon a new path of fiscal reform and of reciprocal preferential trade with the Colonies, which were the staple of their programme to-day.

A Unionist Government would be bound to proceed with the practical adoption of the policy of Tariff Reform at once, and no hesitation would be either tolerated or premitted.

THE "CONFEDERATES."

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPORT.

Lord Robert Cecil, the member for East Marylebone, and one of the most prominent of the Free Food Unionist M. P.'s, made a spirited reply to the "confederates" last night at a ward smoking concert held in the Holy Trinity Institute, Great Portland street, London.

"We hear a great deal," he said, "about a body called the 'confederates.' I don't know who they are; nobody knows. I am quite ready to believe that they are a foolish and irresponsible body of young men who greatly over-estimate their importance in the affairs of this world.

"Why are these confederates anonymous? Why don't they come out in the open and let us see who they are? What reason have they for concealment unless it be that they are ashamed of their methods or ashamed of themselves? It is of much more moment that they receive the sanction of a very important section of the Tariff Reform party.

"To drive us out of the party would be a very unwise step and a very unfair one. The people who are now so anxious to drive me out are the very people who, a few months ago, were using very thinly veiled words suggesting that Mr. Balfour be removed from the leadership."

Lord Robert indicated that if he has to resign on account of opposition to a Unionist Budget he will stand again in the election for his present seat.

The Postal reforms that have come into force in Ceylon, although they shew a great advance in most respects, can hardly be considered to mark finality, says the "Ceylon Observer." "A request is made for cheaper postage for letters of very light weight, such as is obtainable in India. There can be no doubt that nine-tenths of the population would immensely benefit if they were able to send a letter for three cents from any corner of Ceylon to any other, the maximum distance of which would be about one-hundredth of what might be covered for the same cost in the far greater territory of India. The increased Postal revenue would quickly justify the change."

A strange character has passed away at Cranleigh, near Guildford, in the person of George William Mote, an artist, seventy-seven years of age, who was found dead in bed at his studio. He had private means and owned a motor-car. His dress was a wonderful mixture of furs and rags, surmounted by a dilapidated straw hat. For years he spent the best part of his life in caves which he had dug in the hill. In cold weather he shut himself up in his studio, having as companions a collection of firearms and swords. The artist formerly belonged to the sect known as the Irvingites, but afterwards became an ardent sun worshipper.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Considerable speculation is rife with reference to the new shipbuilding programme, the details of which have been settled and only await the approval of the Cabinet before being formally presented to Parliament immediately after the reassembly. The provision which has been made for new construction is awaited with more than ordinary expectation inasmuch as it means translating into effect the pledge made by Mr. Asquith on behalf of the Ministry to maintain a two-Power standard, with a preponderance of ten per cent. over the combined strength, in "capital ships," of the two next strongest Powers. An increased expenditure of five millions sterling on shipbuilding is spoked of, but this will not meet with the approval of those who affirm that our minimum requirement is the immediate laying down of six large armoured ships of the "Dreadnought" and "Invincible" types. These ships cost approximately two millions each, so that an additional five millions would not enable much progress to be made with such a programme during the ensuing financial year. The increased expenditure on shipbuilding is of course unlikely to be devoted exclusively to "capital ships" especially in view of the pressing need which exists for more cruisers—vessels of light armament and high speed to undertake reconnaissance work, for which the "Invincibles" are far too valuable to be detached from the battle line. It is necessary, in these circumstances, to go back to the time of the Naval Defence Act to find a parallel to the importance which attaches to a liberal provision being made for shipbuilding in the forthcoming Estimates.

THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY-JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

After a lapse of some years, the office of Deputy-Judge-Advocate of the Fleet has been filled by the appointment of Fleet Paymaster F. J. Krabbe. The previous holder of this judicial position was Fleet-Paymaster G. P. Martin, C. B., who was appointed in 1875, and retained it until his retirement six years ago. Fleet-Paymaster Krabbe, like his predecessor, has special qualifications for the office by having made a close study of court-martial regulations and is an acknowledged authority on the Naval Discipline Act. In addition to revising the proceedings of all courts-martial, it is understood that Fleet-Paymaster Krabbe will officiate personally at all important cases tried in home and near waters. In ordinary circumstances the duties of Deputy-Judge-Advocate will continue to be discharged by the secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of the port where the court-martial is held or the senior paymaster of the secretarial staff, an arrangement which has given general satisfaction besides being more economical than if the Deputy-Judge-Advocate attended from the Admiralty.

THE PAYMASTERS' BRANCH.

While on the subject of the paymasters' department, it is of interest to note that the retirement, announced this week, of Fleet-Paymaster J. A. Wood, gives the senior position in this rank to Mr. F. Harrison Smith, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport. About the middle of February there will be an automatic vacancy in the list of Paymaster-in-Chief, and the advancement of Fleet-Paymaster Harrison Smith will, it is believed, be the first occasion of a Paymaster-in-Chief holding the position of secretary to a port admiral.

THE NORTH SEA FLEET.

When the new cruiser "Invincible" hoists the pennant on delivery from the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., she will take her place at once in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron. This will be a departure from the procedure adopted with her sister ships, the "Inflexible" and "Indomitable," which are temporarily attached to the Nore Home Fleet Division in lieu of battleships, although, as a matter of fact, they have not actually done duty as such in consequence of having been engaged in experimental cruises. Meanwhile the "Warrior" will serve with the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, and on being relieved at the Nore she is expected to join the cruiser squadron affiliated to the Channel Fleet in place of one of the "County" class. Everything now points to the strength of the battle fleet at the Nore being represented in the course of the summer by four "Dreadnoughts" in association with the two "Lord Nelsons," and the fully-manned cruiser division, consisting of three "Invincibles" and the trio of "Minotaurs." The striking power of this combination will be seventy-two 12-inch guns, capable of penetrating 17 1/2 inch Krupp armour at 5,000 yards range.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

The visit of their Majesties to Berlin is an event upon which the eyes of Europe are fixed, and the result of the meeting between the King and his Imperial nephew, and the warmth of the welcome that awaits their Majesties in Berlin, cannot but be highly beneficial in improving the relations between the two countries, and in removing all traces of bitterness from writings in the Press. We belive it is understood that the visit has no political influence beyond the relaxation of tension which everyone hopes will be its consequence. There is no hostility of feeling between this country and Germany, and their relation ought to be of the most amicable character. Each has its own objects to pursue, and undoubtedly they will be pursued without change in direction or character. In all circles in Berlin the visit is looked forward to with the most friendly feelings, and no effort will be spared to render the visit of their Majesties as agreeable as possible. Thereby it is hoped to develop and emphasise the friendly relations existing between the British and German peoples. But, as we say, direct political consequences are not expected to result, nor are they intended to result, from this visit. With what fixity of purpose the German Government pursues its policy may be seen by the fact that within eleven years the expenditure upon the German army has risen from £31,000,000 to nearly £42,000,000, while within the same period the naval expenditure has increased from about £6,000,000 to over £16,000,000, and has since advanced, and will advance within a couple of years, to about £20,000,000. Prince Bulow has just been telling the Prussian Diet that there will be no cheeseparing on either service. "We cannot and dare not save money at the expense of our readiness for battle and to maintain, the peace of the country." We give these facts as of interest and as some ground for our belief that political consequences in the direction of any change in the matter of armaments may not be expected to result from the visit which their Majesties are about to pay to the Court at Berlin.

THE COMING MANŒUVRES.

The question of what manœuvres are likely to take place at the end of the training season becomes at this time of year one of interest. For some reason or other the War Office invariably observes the greatest secrecy in the matter, but it is understood that we may this year witness operations on a much larger scale than has lately been the case. A very large area of ground is being acquired in the south of England, and it is expected that the four complete divisions there quartered may take part in the proposed exercises. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the cavalry division will again be concentrated, this time probably under the command of Major-General Douglas Haig, who is fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence of the whole of this branch of the Service. It is hoped by many that instead of the whole time being occupied in training as a division, two forces of two brigades each may operate against each other, more especially at the commencement, in order that a satisfactory scheme of reconnaissance may be practised. It will be remembered that last year this particular and necessary form of exercise was entirely neglected, except in the case of the Household Cavalry, who, to their great credit, carried one out during their march down to Salisbury Plain. The new arrangement for forming a Horse Artillery camp has already been referred to in these columns.

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Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

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NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

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Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

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HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.



Why be bald headed and old looking before your time? Neglect of the hair causes dandruff, and dandruff is the forerunner of falling hair and baldness. The remedy is

Ayer's Hair Vigor

A gentleman residing at Dunedin, N.Z., writes under date Jan. 7, 1907:

"It is with gratitude I write you that I have now a splendid head of hair, both thick and very soft, all owing to my having used your wonderful Hair Vigor. I was almost bald headed before I used the Hair Vigor. I still use it once a day, rubbing it well into the roots of the hair. I used to wear a skull-cap, and I am very grateful to Ayer's Hair Vigor for the improvement it has made in my looks."

Be warned in time. Use Ayer's Hair Vigor and preserve your youth.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE

TALARIA

EXTRA THIN LEVER WATCH.

Rs. 14. Rs. 18.



Black Oxidised Steel Case ..... Rs. 14
800/1000 Silver Case..... " 18

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR EVENING WEAR.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

Good

Pianos

At Moderate Prices
For SALE
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and on the
Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

MY LOVELY TOILET



KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.



One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and cultivative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, sourfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volumes of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....
Address.....

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

CARLTON WHISKY



FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. PRESCHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Bundles Rs.....	3,220	Makomerah.	H.S. Shoosh-tary.
2 Boxes Rs.....	4,246	Aden.	Supdt. V & P Docks.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 25 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 1 3 7-8 T. T., 1 3 29-32 on demand and 1 4 3-32 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little or no enquiry for remittance at the above quotations but one Bank was able to sell moderately at 1 3 29-32 T. T. for February. Bills are scarce but a few are reported to have been placed at 1 4 1-16 3 months sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 7-8 ready and 94 for the settlement. There has not been much business passing but the tendency has been weak and the rate has fallen to 93 3-4 while the forward has only fallen 1-16 to 93 15-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-12
1st Settlement — ...	„	93-15

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed 1-8 higher for ready at 24 1-8 and 3-16 higher for forward at 24 1-16. New York was 3-8 higher at 52 3-8. Locally the market opened firmer at 61 5-16 ex duty but there were moderate sellers and the quotation closes at 61 1-8 ex duty. Forward rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	2	0
2nd Settlement	61	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened steady with prices rather higher than Saturday's closing quotations. There is some enquiry by Japan shippers for forward delivery but sellers are by no means eager to meet the demand. For Europe there is little or nothing doing in contracts. Closing rates are as under, Bengals being firm owing to the bazaar buying.

In ready cotton exporters are buying Oomras, Bengals and Khandesh to a moderate extent, and mills are in the market for these styles and stapled descriptions. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	237	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	„
Fine M. G. Damanganam-Fulgaon ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	199-200	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	199-200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	183	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	188	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181½	„
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	9,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·07	5·08	5·08	5·08
+02			
June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·08	5·09	5·02	4·97	4·93
+02				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	14	6	B. T.
April-May...	„ 7	13	0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are giving way, and there is little doing in this market.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 7	10	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat „ ...	„ 7	13	0	B. T.
Punjab Ready	„ 6	12	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little business passing.

We quote :—

Koh White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47	8	0
Mimbara	„	48	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	53	0	0
Brown Delhi-Beawar ...	„	45	8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Mar-Apl. Rs. 5 15 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm. No sellers.

Groundnuts—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 40 8 0

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ... Rs. 5 11 0 R. T.
„ Pessi, Apr.-May, 85 p.c. „ 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	70 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	54 X. D.

Mills :—

Ahmedabad Advance... ...	440
David	430 March.
Empress	335
Howard and Bullough ...	475
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,155
New Great Eastern	202 1-2
Standard	1,300
Sassoon S. & W. Coy., Ld. ...	1,025

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton Press... ...	121 1-4
New Benar	680
New Mofussil	900

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	118
„ Pref.	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	355
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,130
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	645

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	16,040	bales.
Wheat	400	cwts.
Linseed	1,481	„
Rapeseed	962	„
Gingellyseed	15,272	„
Poppyseed...	11	„
Groundnuts	3,310	„
Castorseed...	944	„
Rice	27,831	„
Myrabollams	7,704	„
Cottonseed...	37,986	„
Mowraseed...	119	„
Gram	1,765	„
Joowar	1,102	„
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 30th Jan. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan 30. Rs.	Feb. 6. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	42,20,610	42,22,938
Public Deposits at Branches	58,47,910	56,33,059
Other Deposits ...	875,38,416	8,30,44,961
Post Bills ...	19,886	22,602
Sundries ...	17,73,677	17,23,656
Rs....	11,95,00,499	11,47,47,216
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	129,33,953	1,34,21,291
Other authorised Securities.	19,23,528	18,58,064
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	207,38,772	2,06,97,310
Loans do. do.	233,23,263	2,18,25,570
Bills discounted and purchased	197,53,082	1,92,79,462
Dead Stock ...	3,03,085	3,03,690
Stamps ...	6,517	6,445
Bullion ...	2,76,824	2,66,385
Balances with other Banks.	12,72,402	6,56,942
Sundries ...	2,39,661	1,90,030
Cash ...	387,29,412	3,62,42,027
	11,95,00,499	11,47,47,216

THE HUTTI GOLD MINE.

January's Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine in January was that 932 ozs. gold were obtained from 2,300 tons quartz, while 271 ozs. were obtained from 24,000 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,203 ozs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 6th Feb. 1909, by Council Bills ...£11,130,130
„ „ by Gold.....£ 240,248
Balance to be remitted from 7th Feb. 1909 to 31st March 1909 .....£ 7,129,622

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces..	104668	51209*	53459*
Value in rupees...	6588582	2905187	3683395
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	988514	567459*	421055*
Value in rupees...	62376789	32344554	30031235
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces.	1602348	2999504*	—1397156*
Value in rupees...	2556267	5072381	—2516174
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	66818202	9018862*	57799340*
Value in rupees...	113619297	18462852	95156945
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1908—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	9144789	7977568	1167221
To the end of the month of Dec. 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	175095086	50806906	125188180

* Figures defective the weight of certain postal parcels not being delivered by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	2910653	2910653
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	1165934	1033212	2199146
Native State coin received forre-coinage into British Rupees Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	90	.....	90
	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	11022237	11022237
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	12313182	7977479	20290661
Native States coin received forre-coinage into British Rupees Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	90	.....	90
	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2187219	2187219
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Rupees ...	1313633	.....	1313638
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	.....	.....	.....
	To end of the month of Dec. 1908. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	4889005	4889005
Rupees ...	11013672	7568628	18577300
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	9238546	.....	9238546

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	70 x.d.
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	5 181
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	54 x.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	830x Dv. 40
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		615½
Bombay United...	250	250	20	500
Century ...	100	100	50	315
Central India...	500	500	85	1,650
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	250
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent ...	100	100	5	105
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David ...	250	250	20	430
Ebrahim Pabany...	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress ...	500	500	25	335
Fazulbhai ...	250	250	10	265
Finlay Mills ...	250	250		255
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	25	335
Globe Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	25	260
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	110
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	355
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	175
Jewraj Balco ...	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	780
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Laxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,155
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	202½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	710
Phœnix	100	100	5	105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,025
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	800
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250	20	200
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,300
Sun	250	250	25	202½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile... ...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills ...				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ o-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share... ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...			300	410
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	118
BombayIce Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	38
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Delhi Flour... ...	100	100	yr. 50	370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	131
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	500	50	yrp.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	2
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... ...	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd 214
Marcks and Co....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	fl.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	500
Syndicate... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	14
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	8	90
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	{ O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2dis	{ 12½ dis. 62
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	645

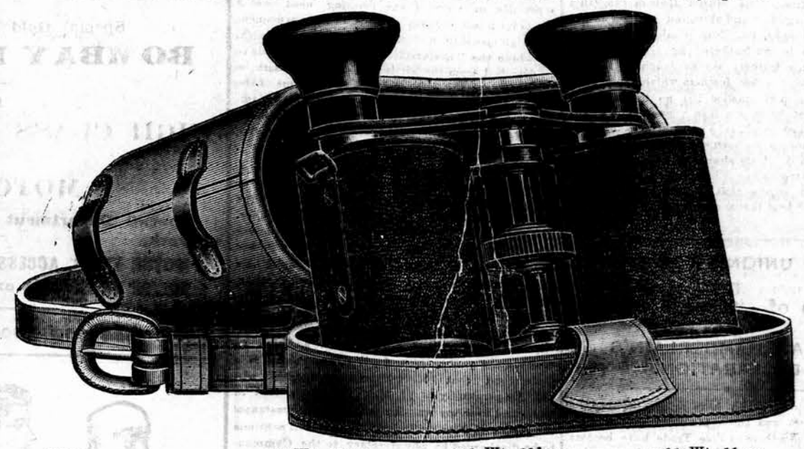
PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Broach City ...	125	125	15	121½
Broach City ...	200	200	10	175
Colaba	200	200	14	175
Fort... ...	1,000	1,000	30	315
Godavery Valley ...	475	475	.....	270
Harvey and Sabhapaty	1,000	1,000	100	1,550
Hindustan	250	250	.....	500
Hingoli	250	250	20	120
Indian Cotton ...	100	100	6	102½
Khandeish... ...	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	250	250	20	150
Mahuva	400	400	25	325
Manmar Manufg ...	200	200	.....	150
New East Indian ...	125	125	nil	50
New Mofussil ...	250	250	.....	280
New Benar	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Prince of Wales	400	400	50	680
Parbhany	500	500	40	480
Sind Punjab	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press	400	400	140	4,400
Surat City	200	200	35	550
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	1,000	200	20	235
Wadhwan	500	500	40	500

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The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

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The Ideal Food for all ages.
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Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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Is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. The medicine has long established reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising.

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

RAWALPINDI.

The public of Rawalpindi may look forward h pleasure to a treat which is being provided them, by a society which distinguished itself year in catering for amusement and rational, lthy enjoyment. I refer to the Amateur Drama- Club of the Mountain Battery Brigade. All e who were fortunate enough to have a chance njoying the "Belle of Bazar," given by this so successfully last year, are not likely to for- t in a hurry. And this year we are going to from the talented artists a brand-new English omime, "The Babes in the Wood," full of cking fun, wit and humour sparking with local topical hits, bound to banish gloom and drive care far away. I hear on good author- that not only seats but whole rows hem, are being snapped up already. And al- gh brilliant posters, out fresh from England, eady to dazzle the public eye with more colours the rainbow when the moment comes, they be scarcely necessary for at least a month after how has begun to run. It is hardly necessary ne to say that I wish the Mountain Batteries' a complete success, and they are sure to have

n Old Marlburian Dinner took place at the on the 27th. Twenty-five mustered there; majority of them being members of the Royal ment.

have been upbraided with not doing my duty as orrespondent because I have not said anything ly about the weekly dances at the Club. I have long since given up any attempts to t the lily or refine the gilded gold. Whenever I nce th look into these halls of dazzling light on urday nights, I feel altogether unequal to the sion. However, the last time I looked on I ld not help observing, among the galaxy of beau- and brilliancy, the graceful and picturesque form Miss Doule, in white; Mrs. Fuller, in a beautiful vet gown; Mrs. Rickard in lovely rose; Miss urray-White, and Miss Dodd, in blue. The Ladies' nners are more crowded and better attended than y have been in any previous year of the Club's istence.

On the 13th, a pretty wedding took place at the esleyan Church, West Ridge, where numerous iends and well-wishers assembled at the marriage f Miss Selina MeKenzie, daughter of Mr. Me- enzie, Loco Department, North-Western Railway, ith Mr. T. H. Durrant of the same department. he ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Thomas, sisted by Rev. G. R. Roche, of the Presbyterian hurch. The interior of the building was tastefully ecorated, and was filled to overflowing with the iends of the bridegroom. As the ceremony began ith the hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er den," the bride walked up the aisle, leaning on er father's arm. She wore a beautiful dress of crepe de chine," and was attended by a little age in Highland costume, and three small brides- naids. The best man was Mr. G. Judd. When he ceremony was over, a large number of friends ssembled at the Railway Institute which hed been rettily decorated and made ready for the reception. he health of the happy couple was proposed in elicitous terms by Rev. G. R. Roche, and suitably sponded to by the bridegroom. The happy pair ft for Bombay by the evening train accompanied y the best wishes and congratulations of numerous iends. The long list of wedding presents testifies the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Durrant; and it ncludes many useful and practical items which, hile showing the good nature of the donors, also ove their sence of utility.

SOUTH CANARA.

Mangalore, 1st Feb.—Since the re-opening of the istrict Court, the District Judge has been wholly cupied with Sessions work, there being as many seven important trials committed for the January essions. The February Sessions equally bids fair take up the whole of the present month. Civil ork in the District Court has come to a stop and Sub-Court here has now become a matter of im- erative necessity. The High Court appears to have lready recommended to the Government the reten- ion of the Sub-Court for six months here and for he remaining six months at Tellicherry.

A meeting of the leading members of the local mercantile community and of other citizens of the town was held at the Bank of Madras on Friday to concert measures with a view to memoralise Government again on the Mangalore-Arsikere Railway project. The meeting adopted the draft of the proposed Memorial, and it was further resolv- ed that a representative deputation, if need be, do await on H. E. the Governor of Madras and H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, to place before them the claims of this District to have this line and the undoubted advantages which would accrue by its construction not only to the South Canara District, but to the Mysore State as well. In the opinion of the meeting the survey last made has over-estimated the cost of con- struction, and in this connection any com- parison between this line and the West of India Portuguese Railway does not appear to be fair as the Arsikere-Mangalore line would not meet with such engineering difficulties as encountered there; and the line could be constructed much under Rs. 71,000 per mile, which, on an average, has been the cost of that line. The meeting appointed a Com- mittee, consisting of Mr. Sutherland, the Bank Agent; Mr. Morgan, of Messrs. Morgan and Son; Mr. Subba Rao, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Mr. Lobo, Government Pleader; and Mr. Bezonji, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, to give effect to the Resolutions passed.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, February 3.—Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, left last night for Madras and is expected to return to-morrow morning.

A draft of about 200 men, the majority to strengthen the 1st Sherwood Foresters, with a few details for the 14th Hussars and Artillery, arrived in Bangalore from Madras yesterday, and were played into barracks by the band of the Sherwood Foresters.

Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., who is to relieve Mr. P. L. Moore as Collector and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, is expected in Bangalore at the end of the current month, and early in March Mr. Moore will revert to the Madras service for about ten days, prior to going on a year's furlough.

There was a big gathering at St. Mark's Church this afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. Thomas Finch, Manager of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., and Miss Edith Flynn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. Flynn and Mrs. Flynn, of "The Grange," Residency Road. The bridesmaids were the Misses Avice and Alice Flynn, sisters of the bride, Miss Laura Abraham and Miss Claudius, the flower girl being little Miss Gainsford. The best man was Mr. Norman, of the Survey of India. The bride was attractively attired in moire silk and was given away by Mr. Combridge, her uncle. The service was choral, Mr. W. Davis presiding at the organ. After the ceremony at the Church, a reception was held at "The Grange" at which many guests were present. The newly-wedded couple have gone to Yercaud for their honeymoon.

Some further details are to hand to-day in regard to the shooting for the Viceroy's Prize Competition, though the official list of those who have qualified for a place among the first 100 competitors who have to contest in the final stage has not yet reached Bangalore. The shooting in the second stage ap- pears to have been remarkably good this year, judging from the fact that scores of 180 have been counted out in the first two stages of the competi- tion. Of the four members of the Madras Railway Volunteers, viz., Sergeant-Instructors Darby and S. I. Tominson, Corporal Meyers and Lance-Cor- poral Roberts, the first three-named having scored 183, 183 and 180, have come into the best 100, but Roberts, with 180, has been counted out. The shooting in the final stage takes place during the current month, and it would seem as if it will be a very open matter who wins the Gold Medal and Rs. 500 which is the award of the first prize-winner.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Educa- tion in Mysore, has returned from Baroda, where he has been studying the problems connected with Free Primary Education. As soon as his Report is written, he will have leisure to attend to the needs of the new High School, which is at present with- out sufficient furniture and without appliances for science teaching. It is understood that his exhaus- tive Report on Technical Institutes embodying the results of his enquiries when on deputation to England and America two years ago is now in the hands of the Government and will soon be issued. Complaints are frequently heard from Mysore that the Technical Institute, of which the foundation-stone was laid three years ago by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has not advanced beyond that stage, in spite of repeated assurances given by the Dewan in his Budget speeches. It is pretty certain that the buil- ding of this Institute will be proceeded with as soon as the Government have had time to digest the In- spector-General's Report and the recommendations based upon it. In matters of this kind it is well to proceed with caution, and the Mysore Government cannot be too highly commended for not embarking hastily on a scheme which might have proved un- suitable.

With reference to the appointment of a lecturer in Biology at the Central College, no announce- ment has yet been made. Dr. Sreenvasa Rao left for England in September, so it is nearly five months, since the vacancy occurred.

NEGAPATAM.

Negapatam, 3rd Feb.—The Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead arrived here on the 23rd January and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. On Saturday there was a Confirmation Service for Euro- peans, at which 20 candidates were confirmed, and at a similar Service held on Monday afternoon for Indian Christians about 50 candidates were present- ed by the Rev. D. Vadanayagam, of the S. P. G. Mission.

MRS. WHITEHEAD AT THE MOTHERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Mothers' Union was held the same evening in the Railway School. Mrs. Rey- nolds was in the Chair, and Mrs. Whitehead deli- vered a very interesting address, in the course of which she said:—

In India persons in attempting to relieve the poor did more harm than good. They gave alms to the most undeserving. They ought to be kind, but not foolish, in the matter of giving help to the poor. The question was how they could be both. The Bishop of Madras found that the best way of helping the poor was to put them in the way of helping them- selves. Supposing a poor person came for help the best way to help him was to show him a way of earning his livelihood by his own labour. Then he need not feel that his self-respect was being taken away by being dependent upon charity, and the small beginning which had been made in the way of helping the poor in this way in Bangalore had been most successful. It was under consideration to start institutions of this sort at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and it would be a good thing if the mothers present who had a certain amount of leisure placed their services at the disposal of the Society.

Referring to the evagelistic movement, Mrs. Whitehead said that hundreds of people in the Telugu country had recently been converted. The people in the Telugu country longed to become Christians, and entreated their friends and relations to embrace that religion. It was not only the lowest classes that were converted and it would be the endeavour of all true Christians of the Diocese to do all in their power to help the workers in the Telugu country.

Lastly, Mrs. Whitehead spoke on their duties as mothers in the training and educating of their children and concluded an interesting speech by thanking Mrs. Reynolds for all that she had done in the Mothers' Union at Negapatam.

Mrs. Reynolds thanked Mrs. Whitehead for her address, and the meeting was brought to a close after prayer.

The next day the Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead motored to Tranquebar and a Comfirmation was held there. On their return to Negapatam a recep- tion was held at Mr. Bracken's house to meet the principal members of the Indian community and a very pleasant time was spent.

PALGHAUT.

Kollengode, 31st Jan.—The seventh session of the Ayurvedic (Medical) Congress began yesterday in the Rajah's High School, Kollengode. This Congress is held annually, under the auspieces of the Arya Vaidya Samajum (comprising Malabar Travancore and Cochin), and the last Session was held at Palghaut in January last, at the close of which Mr. Madhava Rajah, a brother of the Hon'ble the Rajah, of Kollengode, invited the de- legates to hold the next Session at Kollengode. Arrangements accordingly were made by the Elaya Rajah, and the Reception Committee's choice of a President this time fell upon Ayurveda Mar- thands Bhishangmani Pundit D. Gopala Charlu, Principal of the Ayurvedic Medical College, Madras The President-elect arrived here on Friday evening and was accorded a hearty reception.

The proceedings began at 2 p.m., when Mr. Madhava Rajah, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered an address welcoming the delegates to Kollengode. The address was read, at the request of Mr. Madhava Rajah, by Mr. Rs Sekhara Menon, B. A. The following is a brief summary of the same:—

He said that he had great pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the delegates of the seventh Ayurvedic Congress. The reason that induced him to invite the Congress to that place, was that he considered it his bounden duty to partake in the noble efforts of the organisers of the Arya Vaidya Samajum to resuscitate and spread the ancient science of Ayurveda. The objects of the Samajum, they all knew, were to resuscitate and improve the ancient system of Hindu medicine. He had no doubt that the efforts made in that direction would be crowned with success. He felt sure that through the instrumentality of the Arya Samajum, Ayurveda would attain greatness and regain its pristine glory and that it would remain a permanent institution. In conclusion, Mr. Madhava Rajah wished all success to the Session and called upon the assem- bled delegates to proceed to the election of their President.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Pundit D. Gopala Charlu having been voted to the Chair delivered an address in Sanskrit, of which I summarise some passages.

It was a sign of the times that in this land of Bharat Varsha, where the great and ancient system of learning and medicine were languishing for lack of support and encouragement, the organisers of the Congress should have taken steps to resuscitate Ayurveda, and he would congratulate them on their great undertaking.

He then traced the history and origin of Ayur- veda from very ancient times—from the time of the Rig Veda—and stated that the system was in a flourishing condition till the time of Dhanwantari. The learned Pandit here supported his statements by quotations from the Rig Veda, and said it would be seen that all the modern methods of Western treatment had existed in India from very remote periods. That being so, he failed to understand why one should resort to the European system. They might know that their system had attained its per- fection in the Vedic period, and what showed signs of decay in later times was made popular by that great Pandit of the Punjab, Charaks, who handed down the system to his pupils in the second century A. D. Later on Divo Das, King of Benares, who was considered a second Dhanwantari, greatly developed the science of surgery, and thus came into existence the famous work by Sus Rute. Some time afterwards came Vakbetar, who might be looked upon as the last of the generation that kept intact Ayurveda with his Ashtangahridaya. The President referred to the system in the "Pantric" period in the days of Chandragupta and Asoka, and then the Arabic, Greek and English translations came into vogue, and here in India the science was kept alive by the publication of commentaries by Chakrapani, Madava and Bhavamisra and others. In spite of all these, the system failed to attract as of old and threatened to die, but, thanks to the noble endeavours of some of our Indian rulers, Ayurveda was still alive.

Coming to our own day the President referred to the noble work of that great teacher, Charaka Chathuranana Gangadhara Kaviraj, and his famous pupil, Mahamahopadhyaya Dwarakanath Sen, of Bengal, and of Vijayaratore Kaviratna to resuscitate and spread the science in Bengal and in the north. In Bombay, the efforts of Sir Balachandra Krishna, Dr. Deshmukh and others had taken a firm hold, and it was nearly twelve years ago that that noble and philanthropic institution, the Arya Vaidyalaya, was established, wherein the ancient system of medi- cine was taught to a large number of pupils in the light of modern knowledge. It was due to the patriotic efforts of Sir Balachandra Krishna, greatly encouraged by the Gaekwar of Baroda, that the Sayaji Ayurveda Vidya Peeta (the Ayurvedic Uni- versity) was founded in Nasik, with the Maharajah of Darbhanga as President with a view to grant degrees, thereby encouraging the spread of Ayur- veda.

In the city of Madras, the Committee of the Kanyaka Parameswara Devastanam established a free Hospital about twelve years ago, where some 70,000 patients were afforded treatment annually. And it was only six years ago the Ayurvedic College was started to impart instruction to pupils in Ayurveda side by side with the English system. On similar lines, by the munificence of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, another institution was maintained in Mylapore. It was only after making elaborate and satisfactory enquiries regarding the Madras College, conducted under the guidance and supervision of the Pandit (the President himself) that the Mysore Durbar had opened, from the beginning of this year, an Ayurvedic Institute. Thus a great future lay before Ayurveda. He only hoped that very soon Travancore, Cochin and other Native States would follow the wake of Mysore and start similar institutions.

In conclusion, the President enumerated the various ways by which the system could be im- proved and popularised, viz., by the establishment of colleges and dispensaries in important centres, by translating treatises from Sanskrit into the various vernaculars, by giving practical hints and demonstrations, by educating and training women in midwifery etc., by adopting a uniform pharma- copœa, and by the diffusion of correct information and knowledge of the science to the masses, adopt- ing at the same time all that was best in Western methods; and he appealed to all to encourage and spread Ayurveda and make it a great boon to humanity at large.

Mr. P. S. Krishna Variar, on behalf of the Secre- tary, presented the Annual Report on the working of the Samajum for 1908, which showed that the Samajum continued to do its useful work.

A Subjects' Committee was then appointed to discuss draft resolutions, and the Congress was adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY.

Kollengode, 1st Feb.—The proceedings were continued to-day at 3 p. m.

THE CONVOCATION.

The President presented degrees and diplomas to the various candidates who had passed the Interme- diate and Advanced Grade of Medical Examination held under the auspices of the Samajum, and congratulated the graduates on their success.

The twelfth Prince of Cochin delivered the Convocation Address.

He said that he was unequal to the task imposed on him, especially after the very able address given by their learned President the previous evening. He exhorted the graduates to conduct themselves properly, as in their hands lay the destinies of count- less patients committed to their care. In on re- pect, they (Vydians) were more powerful than Yuma, the destroyer of life, who only destroyed the lives, but the unskilled physicians not only took away the lives of their patients but their money as well. As people only looked at the dark side of things, and as somehow a stigma attached itself to Ayurveda, because of careless and unskilled Vyd- ians, he would warn them and lay particular stress that they should be very careful in treating their patients. According to an old dictum, one became a real Vydian only after matured experience for a generation. But alas, at the present day, one posed as a doctor the moment he learnt a smattering of medi- cines, and began experimenting on his victims. Ex- perience was the crucial test in these matters. Money grubbing should be with them only a secondary thing, and further, they should always be charitable towards their patients.

At the request of Mr. Sankara Thampan, the President, distributed the medals and certificates of merit awarded by the Exhibition Committee to the exhibitors for their finest collections of medi- cines and medicinal plants. The President also announced that he would award a gold medal from next year to the candidate who topped the list in the advanced degree of the medical examinations.

Mr. K. Krishnan Nair, of Kollengode, read a very interesting paper on "Snake-poisons and their Cure," treating the subject in a popular way.

Mr. Kuttikrishna Ezhuthachan, of Tirur, read a paper on the "Rearing of Infants" and expatiated on a brand of food which he had invented and which he exhibited to the assembly during the course of his lecture.

Mr. Anthony Vydiar, of Ollur, gave a short dis- course on the science of Hindu medicine.

The most important subject the Congress discussed was the founding of an Ayurvedic Institute for all Malabar on the model of the Madras College, with a Hospital attached to it, to be located in some central place. It was unanimously resolved to establish one of the kind, and a strong Committee of some thirty influential gentlemen was appointed to take steps in that direction and to collect funds for carrying out the object sketched out in the general scheme.

The Congress accepted with thanks the generous offer of Mr. Kittunni Rajah, of the Zamorin's family, Calicut, to award Rs. 100 for the best written essay on "Human Physiology" submitted to the Samajum.

New Directors were appointed, and Mr. P. S. Variar was re-appointed Secretary of the Samajum for the coming year.

Mr. Ayancheri Sankara Varma Rajah invited the next Congress to meet at Badagara, where arrangments also will be made to hold the Medical Exhibition. The invitation was cordially accepted.

Mr. Narayanan Nair, in a speech in Sanskrit, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman which was enthusiastically carried and the Pundit briefly acknowledged the same.

With the garlanding of the President and the Prince of Cochin, and with three cheers for the King-Emperor, the Session came to a close.

In conclusion, I would acknowledge on behalf of the delegates the generous hospitality of Mr. Madhava Raja, but for whose initiative and philanthropic efforts the Session would not have been the complete success it proved to be.

At the last meeting of the St. Germain Board of Guardians, it was stated that in St. Germains a man, aged nearly eighty years, entitled to a pension, refused to sign a paper saying that he knew there was something behind that Radical Government.

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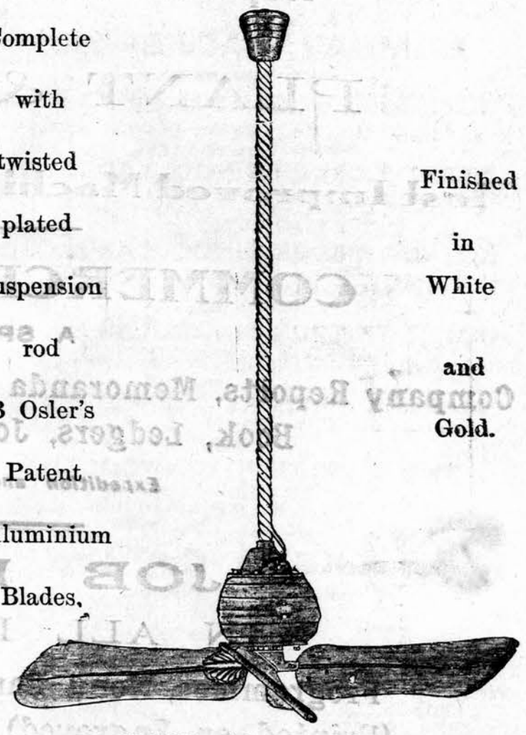
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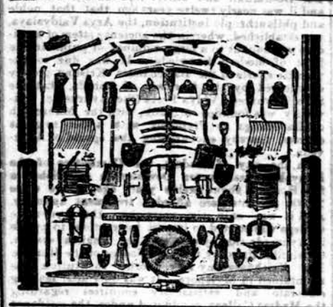
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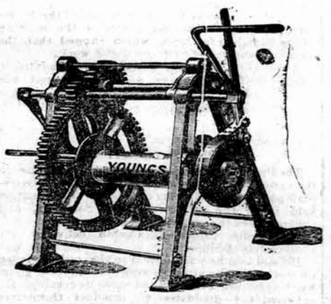
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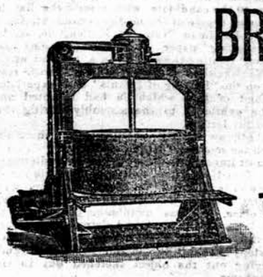
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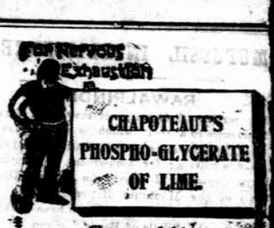


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